The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

Action in Congress Relative to Impeaching the President.

The Committee to Report Articles of Impeachment To-day.

Reports Regarding the President's Line of Defence.

The Case of Secretary Stanton Against Gen. Thomas Dismissed by the Court.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 26.

IMPEACHMENT PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

The only step in the Impeachment trial which was taken in either House to-day was the report by the Senate select Committee to which was referred the House Impeachment message, declaring that the Senate would take proper order in the matter. The House was immediately notified of the action of the Senate.

This proceeding, is the first preliminary, and is in exact conformity with precedents. Preliminary as it is, however, it settles all doubt as to whether the Senate will take up the case, which has seemed to prevail in some quarters. In fact, the Senate is believed to have no discretion in the matter. It may continue or delay the case for sufficient cause, but it has no power to refuse or delay in taking jurisdiction. Subsequent proceedings will be in accordance with the rules for impeachment trials, printed in the Times of to-day.

THE PRESIDENT NOT TO BE SUSPENDED DURING TRIAL.

The very strong disposition of Congress is not to interfere in the slightest degree with any of the prerogatives of the President during the trial, or do any act which could be construed into a suspension of his functions. There was some talk to-day that a concurrent resolution should pass both Houses to the effect that no bills should be sent to the President pending his trial, but it was disapproved by nearly all to whom the subject was referred, and nothing of the kind will be done, unless it should be the judgment of the Senate after it has organized as a Court, that such proceeding is necessary. It is gratifying to see a determination on the part of members of both House and Senate to frown down all action looking like persecution or to extreme measures. While the trial will be pushed forward with the least possible delay, it is the determination of the best men in the House, that the case shall lose none of its prestige, and that the prosecution shall incur no odium from a want of fairness, Justice and impartiality to the accused. This is measurably certain, because as soon as the articles are presented and the managers selected, the case is virtually beyond the reach of partisan influences, and in such men as Wilson, of Iowa, and Judge Bingham, who will probably be among the managers, the country can have confidence that the case will be ably and impartially managed.

SECRETARY STANTON VS. GEN. THOMAS.

The case of Gen. Thomas, whose arrest was made on Saturday last, on complaint of Mr. Stanton, for violation of the Tenure of Office act, came up according to agreement, before Chief Justice Cartter of the District Supreme Court, sitting in Chambers, at 10 o'clock this morning. The result was, as intimated might be the case in my dispatches of last night, that the prisoner was discharged finally. This was wholly unexpected by the defence, and just what they didn't want. They had a programme laid out that if Gen. Thomas was held to appear on bail or on his personal recognizance, that he should refuse to give it and go to jail. A *habeas corpus* from any Judge of the Supreme Court would then reach him, and the case be thus brought before that Court. This had been agreed upon as much preferable to proceeding by *quo warranto*. The prosecution, it will be seen, moved for a continuance of the case for one day, when they said they would conclude their case in two hours. This the defence resisted, and moved for the final discharge of the prisoner. The prosecution opposed this, but the Judge in view of the fact, as he said, that Gen. Thomas was not seeking to evade the law, and could be found when wanted, granted the motion of the defence, taking that party entirely by surprise, for they had it nicely arranged for a *habeas corpus* as above stated. It is understood that the Grand Jury which meets in a few days, will take cognizance of Gen. Thomas' offence, and the case will then come before the Criminal Court in regular term.

THE PRESIDENT'S NEXT MOVE.

The President's proposition to take advantage of the legal proceedings instituted by Mr. Stanton is thus frustrated, and there is no other legal course open now except that of *quo warranto*, as at first contemplated. This writ must issue from one of the Judges of the District Court; and on the decision of the case by him, either party can appeal to the full Bench at the May term, over two months hence. After decision there, an appeal will lie to the United States Supreme Court; but as that body will have adjourned by that time, the case cannot be heard there until December next.

Whether the President will resort to this proceeding or not, cannot yet be stated. He contemplated doing so in the first instance, but waived that intention in order to try what was supposed to be a speedier method. But this having failed, something else remains to be done. Some of the President's friends, or, I should say, enemies, declare that he has now nothing left to do but eject Mr. Stanton by force, and compel him to seek redress in a legal manner. He will probably do no such thing, as it would simply add a new and formidable justification and necessity for impeachment, and probably lead to a conflict in which blood might be shed and serious consequences ensue.

It is not known to-night, outside of the immediate circle at the White House, whether the President intends to sue out a writ of *quo warranto* against Mr. Stanton or not; but from the fact that he cannot possibly obtain a final issue of the proceedings in such a case until the December term of the Supreme Court, it is presumed that he has abandoned the idea.

The adherents and supporters of Mr. Johnson are raising the point that the action of the House of Representatives in respect to impeachment will not legally apply to him, but will defeat itself in that the resolution passed by the House impeaches Andrew Johnson, "President of the United States:" whereas constitutionally and legally Mr. Johnson is Vice-President of the United States, discharging the powers and duties of President in consequence of the death of that officer. They argue that the Constitution does not say in case of the death, resignation or inability of the President that the Vice-President shall be President, but its language is: "In case of the removal of the President from office or of his death, resignation or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President." The entry upon the discharge of the duties of the President by Mr. Johnson rendered it necessary that the duties of the Vice-President should be discharged by some other person, and accordingly the Senate chose a President *pro tempore*, not a Vice-President, to preside over its deliberations. They hold in this case that Mr. Wade is not Vice-President, but a Senator from Ohio, otherwise there would be a vacancy in the representation of that State. Another illustration of the point which they give is the case of a senior Colonel of a brigade discharging the powers and duties of a Brigadier-General in case of vacancy in brigade command. The Colonel in that case does not become Brigadier-General, but merely discharges the duties of the office, retaining all the while his rank of Colonel, to which he may have been elected or appointed; and the parallel holds out in respect to his pay of Brigadier-General while so discharging the duties of that officer. If officially addressed, a Colonel so acting is styled "Colonel Commanding Brigade," and if tried for dereliction of brigade duty he would be tried as Colonel. These points, it is held, give color and significance to the idea that Mr. Johnson is not President in the constitutional or legal definition of that officer; and as it is not the man but the officer that is impeached, some of them even go so far as to insist that if he was impeached as Acting President and convicted he would yet be entitled to act as Vice-President.

MR. STANTON'S REQUISITIONS RECOGNIZED.

Your correspondent last night alluded to the necessity of an early decision by the Secretary of the Treasury as to whether Mr. Stanton or Gen. Thomas was to be recognized as Secretary of War, and stated that the Secretary was inclined to recognize Mr. Stanton at present. To-day the matter was formally decided by the payment of Mr. Stanton's requisitions. The first requisition of the War Department on the Treasury for funds since the President's order of the 21st inst. for the removal of Mr. Stanton was presented at the Treasury yesterday. The requisition was signed by Mr. Stanton, as Secretary of War, and dated on the 25th inst., yesterday. No action was taken upon it up to the closing of the Department last evening. This morning, however, the Second Comptroller approved the requisition, and Secretary McCulloch signed a warrant for its payment. This will, no doubt, be a precedent for action on other requisitions, and will greatly relieve the minds of clerks and other employes of the War Department and its bureaus, who were fearing they would not receive their month's pay on the 29th instant, on account of a failure of Mr. Stanton's requisitions to pass through the Treasury. No requisition signed by Gen. Thomas, as Secretary of War, has been received at the Treasury Department, and it is presumed he has not drawn any. Other requisitions of Mr. Stanton upon the Treasury Department were duly honored to-day by Secretary McCulloch. One warrant for $75,000, for the payment of salaries in the War Department, was pushed through this morning at the solicitation of the War Department officials, as the money was required on the 29th instant.

Mr. Stanton remained in his office at the War Department last night, and this morning was visited by a large number of his friends. He was engaged during the day in transacting the business of the Department, and received a large number of persons having business to attend to. Gen. Thomas did not visit the Department to-day.

THE NOMINATION OF MR. EWING.

The Times of to-day, in its editorial on "The President's Explanation," expresses exactly the views of nearly all those Republicans who have heretofore opposed impeachment. When it says that, "had the President sent to the Senate the nomination of Mr. Ewing as Mr. Stanton's successor, and had this been accompanied with a temperate statement of his reasons for the step, and of his desire to test the constitutionality of the enactments impairing his right of removal, no rational objection could have been offered to the proceeding." This is exactly what the President did not do, and it is for his action that the Republicans of the House find their reason for voting impeachment. Instead of doing this Mr. Johnson chose to do the very reverse. He removed Mr. Stanton absolutely, which he could not do according to practice, law and Constitution, even previous to the passage of the Civil Tenure law, appointed an officer for whom there was no warrant, and would have stopped there but for the protest of the Senate. The next day, in an after-thought and for the purpose of allaying the storm, Mr. Ewing's name was sent in and reasons given for Mr. Stanton's removal. In addition to this I can state on the best authority that it has been possible for the President to solve this difficulty peaceably and satisfactorily any time within the past six weeks, by nominating in Mr. Stanton's place some moderate or Conservative Republican like Gov. Cox, of Ohio, whom the Senate would have confirmed promptly. Mr. Stanton I have reason to know would himself have urged the confirmation of any such man, glad to be relieved of his thankless position, but determined never to leave it so long as there was danger that its vast power might pass into hands that would use it to prevent reconstruction or corrupt the army.

THE HOUSE IMPEACHMENT COMMITTEE.

The Committee of seven appointed to prepare articles of impeachment held a long session in the room of the Reconstruction Committee this afternoon, and examining Gen. Emory to ascertain if the President made an effort to use the garrison of Washington for the advancement of his purposes. They also examined other witnesses regarding the order issued by the President creating the Department of the Atlantic, to which he intended to assign Lieut.-Gen. Sherman; after which Gen. Thomas was brought before them. His testimony corroborated the published statements regarding his attempts to displace Secretary Stanton under direct orders from the President, and included details of the private conversations between them on the subject. His examination was not concluded.

Gen. Emory's testimony included a statement regarding an interview between him and the President, during which the latter made several pointed inquiries about the number of troops in and near Washington. He also testified that the President asked him his opinion regarding the law of Congress providing for the transmission of orders to the troops. To this Gen. Emory replied that the law explicitly stated that all orders should be transmitted to the troops through the headquarters of the army, and added that he could obey none that came to him from any other source.

The Sub-Committee, appointed to prepare a draft of articles for the consideration of the Committee at large, also held a meeting to-day, at which several propositions were discussed, but no final conclusion was reached. They will hold another meeting to-morrow morning, when they hope to agree on something definite, which, if accepted by the Committee, will be reported to the House to-morrow afternoon.

Several statements have been made regarding the action of this Sub-committee, one of which is to the effect that they will report five or six counts or articles. I have the best authority for denying this. They find but little difficulty in agreeing on brief articles, not more than three in number, but they fail to agree on the specifications which must accompany them. It is possible that the Committee will not be ready to report before Friday, in which case the articles cannot be sent to the Senate before Monday, as the House has agreed to allow two days debate on them before they are finally acted upon.

CONGRESS SUSTAINED BY THE COUNTRY.

As the President and his friends are giving to the public dispatches which are designed to intimidate Congress, we have been permitted to publish the following telegrams which are a portion of the many received at the headquarters of the Grand Army of the Republic in Washington. They evince the spirit of the veteran soldiers who have proved their valor in the late rebellion.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 25, 1868.

To Gen. N. B. Chipman, A. A. G.:

The following resolutions were adopted at the meeting of the Second Congressional District, Department of Missouri, G. A. R.:

Whereas, Andrew Johnson, acting President of the United States, has been impeached by the House of Representatives of high crimes and misdemeanors; be it

Resolved, That we indorse the action of Congress, and that we will not suffer any interference with its free and independent action and judgment while trying the impeached official; that we request our officers in command to make all preparations, and issue all orders to give weight to this resolution; that a copy be forwarded to headquarters, G. A. R., and to members of Congress.

(Signed) BRUSELINE ALBERT,
Commanding Second District, Dept. of Mo., G. A. R,
CHAS. V. LODEN, A. A. G.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1868.

To Gen. Jno. A. Logan, Commanding G. A. R.:

Act promptly, firmly and decisively. We are ready.
JAMES L. KIERNAN.

ROCKFORD, Ills., Feb. 25, 1868.

If you need us send for us.
GEORGE CHAPMAN, P. C.
Post No. 126, G. A. R.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT MINNESOTA, G. A. R., MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 25, 1868.

Gen. Jno. A. Logan, Commander-in-Chief:

This Department will respond promptly to any call in defence of the Government.
H. G. HICKS, Grand Commander.

MARTINSVILLE, Ohio, Feb. 25, 1868.

Say to Gen. Logan we are ready.
J. WATSON, P. C., Post 15, G. A. R.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 24, 1868.

To Gen. Jno. A. Logan, Commanding G. A. R.:

The Grand Army of the Republic of Missouri will give you 50,000 men to carry out the action of Congress.
JNO. S. CAVANDER,
Grand Vice-Commander,
State of Missouri.

MATTOON, Ill., Feb. 25, 1868.

To Gen. Jno. A. Logan:

Stand firm on impeachment; the soldiers are with you.
R. T. FINDLEY, P. C.
By order, Post 86, G. A. R.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

The Amendatory Reconstruction law, providing among other things, that a majority of the votes cast shall be sufficient to ratify the Constitution of any State, which passed the Senate yesterday, reached the House and was promptly passed there to-day. It will go to the President to-morrow, and become a law in time for the Arkansas election on March 13. It makes no provision for Alabama beyond its general effect.

THE WHISKY TAX.

The Ways and Means Committee have finally decided to report in favor of retaining the present $2 per gallon tax on whisky. The recommendation of the Special Commissioner of the Revenue, that the tax be reduced to fifty cents per gallon was considered, and a proposition by way of compromise was offered, reducing the tax to seventy-five cents. It is understood that the vote in the Committee stood as follows: For the two dollar tax—Messrs. Schenck, Hooper, Morehead, Logan and Maynard. For the seventy-five cents tax—Messrs. Allison, Griswold, Brooks and Niblack. The Committee will be ready to report their bill to the House very soon, when the reduction of the tax will be strongly advocated by many prominent members of both parties, who insist that the experience of the past year has demonstrated beyond doubt the inability of the Government to collect the two dollar tax.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 26.

GEN. GRANT ON RECONSTRUCTION.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 26.

The documents sent to the Senate to-day by Gen. Grant, in reply to a resolution of that body, contain the following telegrams:

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 3, 1867.

To Major-Gen. Pope:

I think your views sound, both in the construction which you give to the laws of Congress and the duties of the supporters of good Governments, to see that when reconstruction is effected no loophole is left open to give trouble and embarrassment thereafter. It is certainly the duty of District Commanders to study what the framers of the Reconstruction laws wanted to express as much as what they do express, and to execute the laws according to that interpretation. This, I believe, they have generally done, and so far have the approval of all who approved the Congressional plan of reconstruction.
U. S. GRANT, General.

On the 23d December last Gen. Grant telegraphed to Gen. Pope as follows:

"The Constitutions adopted by Conventions now in session are not the laws of the States until submitted to the people and ratified by them. I do not see, therefore, how you can enforce laws enacted by them until so ratified."

Gen. Grant, Jan. 10, telegraphed Gen. Meade, approving the latter's conduct in removing the State Treasurer of Georgia for not obeying the orders of the Convention; also the following:

"I would not advise interference with the elections ordered by the Atlanta Convention, unless very satisfactory reasons exist for doing so. As District Commander you will be perfectly justifiable in adopting as your own order, the Stay laws proposed in the Constitutions to be submitted to the people of Alabama and Georgia."

MR. BURLINGAME.

The State Department has received the following letter from Mr. Burlingame:

SHANGHAE, Dec. 11, 1867.

SIR—You will have learned from my telegram from Pekin of my appointment by the Chinese Government as Envoy to the Treaty Powers, and of my acceptance of the same. The facts in relation to the appointment are as follows: I was on the *Percipy*, proceeding to the Treaty Ports of China to ascertain what changes our citizens desired to have made in the treaties, provided a revision should be determined upon, after which it was my intention to resign and go home. The knowledge of this coming to the Chinese, Prince Kung gave a farewell dinner, at which great regret was expressed at my resolution to leave China, and urgent requests made that I would, like Sir Frederick Bruce, state China's difficulties, and inform the Treaty Powers of their sincere desire to be friendly and progressive. This I cheerfully promised to do. During the conversation Wensiung, a leading man of the Empire, said: "Why will you not represent us officially?" I repulsed the suggestion playfully, and the conversation passed to other topics. Subsequently, I was informed that the Chinese were most desirous, and a request was made through Mr. Brown, Chinese Secretary of the British Legation, that I should delay my departure for a few days, until a proposition could be submitted to me. I had no further conversation with them until the proposition was made in form, requesting me to act for them as Ambassador to all the Treaty Powers. I had in the interim thought anxiously upon the subject, and, after consultation with my friends, determined, in the interests of our country and civilization, to accept. The moment the position was formally tendered, I informed my colleagues of all the facts, and am happy to say that they approved of the action of the Chinese, and did all they could to forward the interests of the Mission.

J. McLeary Brown, late Chinese Secretary of the British Legation, was persuaded in the common interest to act as First Secretary to the Mission, and Mr. Dechamps, a French gentleman, who had accompanied Ping on a visit to Europe, was selected as Second Secretary. Two Chinese gentlemen of the highest rank were selected from the Foreign Office to conduct the Chinese correspondence and as couriers.

My suite will number about thirty persons. I shall leave for the United States by the return steamer for California.

I limit myself in this note to the above brief history of the Mission, reserving my reason for accepting it to a personal interview at Washington.

I may be permitted to add that when the oldest nation in the world, containing one-third of the human race, seeks for the first time to come into relations with the West, and requests the youngest nation through its representative to act as a medium of such charge, the mission is one not to be solicited or rejected.

Dr. L. Wells Williams, for the sixth time, has been left in charge of the United States Legation in China, and is in every respect competent to conduct its affairs. Permit me to request the Government most earnestly not to name my successor until I can give it information, which may be useful in making a selection.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
ANSON BURLINGAME.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State.

PROTECTION TO AMERICAN CITIZENS.

A committee from Baltimore to-day presented to the President a series of resolutions, adopted at a public meeting in that city in January last, urging earnest measures for the better protection of American citizens abroad. The Committee, through their Chairman, expressed their deep sympathy with the President in this his hour of trial, declaring that he had the good wishes and support of a great majority of the people of Baltimore.

The President in reply said:

That efforts have been, and are yet being made, to accomplish the purpose so presented by the Chairman. Nothing would be left undone by the Executive to carry out an object so entirely in accordance with his own convictions and feelings. In reply to that part of the address with reference to the questions now agitating the public mind, he remarked the encouragement which they gave, afforded him a gratification which words were inadequate to express. "Pointing you," he said, "to the past, as an index to what my future conduct will be, I beg you to believe that in an honest effort faithfully to discharge the high and responsible duties imposed upon me by the Constitution and the laws, I will consider no personal sacrifice too great for me to bear. Such a sacrifice cannot be compared with the great object to be attained of preserving the principles of our Republic by a strict adherence to the Constitution and the laws made in pursuance of its provisions. God being willing, I will perform my duty, let the consequences be what they may. From my advent into public life, now some years ago, until the present time, I have passed through many ordeals in the struggle for the interest of the people. Never, however, have I for a moment swerved from the straight line of duty, and, standing in this presence, I can sincerely declare that as yet there has been no occasion. When having been assigned to other duty I have abandoned the past. I rely now, as in the past, upon the intelligence, the patriotism and the virtue of the American people, who, I believe, will come in all their might and strength to the rescue of this country and save it from the destruction which now seems to threaten its ruin. My faith in the American people is strong and abiding. I have never betrayed them, nor do I believe that now, when the waves of passion threaten to engulf the land, they will desert or abandon one, who, in their cause, is engaged in an earnest struggle for the preservation of constitutional liberty and the preservation of civil authority."

POSTAGE TO CANADA.

Under a new arrangement just concluded between the Post-office Departments of the United States and of the Dominion of Canada, the single rate of postage on international letters will be reduced on and after the 1st day of April, 1868, from ten to six cents, if prepaid at the office of mailing in either country; but if posted unpaid, or insufficiently prepaid, they will be subject to a postage charge of ten cents per single rate in the country of destination. The authorized weight of a single letter will be 15 grammes by the metrical scale, and half an ounce in the Dominion of Canada. Postmasters will levy postage accordingly, on and after the 1st of April, 1868.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 26.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the German Emigration Union of Cincinnati, Ohio, in regard to the treatment of emigrants on shipboard. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

PETITIONS.

Mr. Yates presented a memorial of citizens of Utah Territory, praying for the creation of the Territory of Wyoming, and of the annexation of Utah and Idaho thereto. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. Patterson, of New-Hampshire, presented a petition of four thousand citizens of Louisiana, setting forth their grievances and hardships. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

THE FARMERS' AND CITIZENS' BANK.

Mr. Morgan reported from the Committee on Finance a joint resolution authorizing the Comptroller of Currency to revoke the appointment of a receiver of the Farmers' and Citizens' National Bank of Williamsburg, N. Y., and to restore the charter of said bank. The joint resolution which had passed the House was adopted.

FOREIGN CRIMINALS.

Mr. Stewart, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill for the surrender of persons convicted of certain crimes, with amendments.

It forbids persons adjudged guilty of certain crimes being allowed to enter the United States, and authorizes the President, on satisfactory evidence, to prevent the entrance of such convicts, and to deliver them up to the country whence they came when found in the United States.

After some discussion on the subject of extradition, during which it appeared that the bill was not to apply to persons convicted of political offences, and that it was introduced to meet the case of countries with whom we have no extradition treaties.

Mr. Sherman offered an amendment to provide that the principles of the extradition treaties be applied to those countries. Further discussion followed, during which Mr. Trumbull stated that the bill which was initiated in the House had its origin in consequence of information received from the State Department that a notorious criminal was on his way here.

The bill was recommitted.

IMPEACHMENT.

Mr. Howard, from the Select Committee of Seven, to whom was referred the message of the House on the subject of impeachment, reported the following resolution:

Whereas, The House of Representatives, on the 25th day of the present month, by two of their members, Messrs. Stevens and Bingham, at the bar of the Senate impeached Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, for high crimes and misdemeanors in office, and informed the Senate that the House of Representatives will in due time exhibit particular articles of impeachment against, and make good the same, and likewise demand that the Senate take order for the appearance of the said Andrew Johnson; therefore,

Resolved, That the Senate will take proper order thereon, of which due notice will be given to the House of Representatives.

The Committee also recommend that the Secretary of the Senate be directed to notify the House of Representatives of the passage of this resolution.

The resolution was adopted without dissent, and the order was made accordingly.

Mr. Trumbull, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill defining the jurisdiction of the United States Courts in certain cases, introduced Feb. 17, with amendments striking out the clause, dismissing all cases now pending in the Supreme Court which have grown out of the execution of the Reconstruction acts; changing the repeal of the various acts which authorize an appeal in such cases to the Supreme Court, to their suspension, and providing that no law heretofore passed, extending the judicial system of the United States over the ten rebel States, shall be construed to reorganize any State Government existing therein until Senators and Representatives from such States shall be admitted, or Congress shall recognize a State Government therein as valid.

RECONSTRUCTION.

On motion of Mr. Saulsbury, the Senate then took up the Supplementary Reconstruction bill, upon which Mr. Saulsbury addressed the Senate, reading from manuscript.

On motion of Mr. Sherman the bill was then postponed to Monday next, Mr. Thayer having the floor; and on motion of Mr. Harlan the bill to provide for the deficiency of expenses incurred in connection with the Sioux Indian Reservation was taken up, and, after debate, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT.

At 3:30 o'clock several messages from the President were presented by Col. Moore, the President's Private Secretary.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the President, transmitting a report of the Secretary of State in reply to a resolution of inquiry relative to the appointment of Anson Burlingame to a diplomatic or other mission by the Emperor of China; also a report of the General of the army in reply to a resolution calling for copies of orders issued in regard to the Third Military District, to Gens. Pope and Meade. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

RELIEF FOR THE DESTITUTE.

The Senate, on motion of Mr. Harlan, non-concurred in the House amendments to the bill appropriating $15,000 for the temporary relief of the destitute population of the District of Columbia.

SALE OF HARPER'S FERRY.

Mr. Wilson called up the bill to provide for the sale by the Secretary of War of lands, tenements and water privileges belonging to the United States at or near Harper's Ferry, West Virginia. The Committee on Military Affairs recommend an amendment donating a certain portion of the lands to a college chartered by West Virginia.

Mr. Hendricks did not know why improved property of the United States should be given to a State without even a requirement that it should be exposed at public sale, or any of the guards shown by experience to be necessary.

Mr. Ramsey believed the property was at the place where John Brown was executed. Perhaps it would be agreeable to the Senator to strike out this provision and give it to the heirs of John Brown. [Laughter.]

Mr. Hendricks said the Senator could donate his own money for that purpose if he pleased. He questioned his right, however, to give this property to them or to any seminary of learning, or to the State of West Virginia.

Mr. Fessenden thought it rather late in the day for a Western Senator to object to giving land for the benefit of learning, or to a State. He had the impression that the Government had a right to dispose of them as they thought fit. The State of Indiana had a very respectable portion of the public lands for the benefit of education, for railroads, and for other purposes, without any horror having been expressed about it. He had given up looking after public lands in the West, knowing that they would have them anyway. It had come to be considered impertinent to ask a question about their right to the public lands in their limits. The bill proposed to deed a certain portion of land belonging to the United States to this institution of learning, one for which large sums of money had been raised one individual in his own State having given $15,000 for that purpose. It was founded by a sect known as the "Free-Will Baptists," a very excellent set of people, whose doctrine heretofore had been that if their ministers knew anything from books it would rather injure them than otherwise, but who have lately been inoculated with other ideas, and, becoming interested in the subject of education, had established an institution for the education of whites and blacks. Three or four lots are proposed to be given for the use of that school. He saw nothing astonishing or remarkable about it.

Mr. Hendricks said the criticism in regard to Western lands came with a bad grace from the Senator from Maine, (Fessenden,) in view of the fact that the Government had never realized a cent of money from the lands in the State of Maine.

Mr. Fessenden—The United States Government never owned any there.

Mr. Hendricks said that was because the State would not cede it. He referred to the Codfish Bounty law. The Senator had no right to question donations of public lands paid for out of the Treasury, and improved at the expense of all of the people. The United States Government had made a clear profit out of the public lands of Indiana of $100,000,000, getting them for something like 22 cents an acre, and selling them at $1 25 to $2. Who then could speak with a good grace upon such a proposition, if a Senator from Indiana or Ohio could not? The lands of Ohio had realized to the United States a clear profit of millions of dollars. So of Illinois; so of Missouri. Hundreds of thousands of acres in the West could never have been settled without the grant of alternate sections, and the improvements had enabled the Government to sell the reserved sections. That had been based upon a principle, but this proposed grant was a different affair.

Mr. Fessenden said the fishing bounty laws had been repealed, and he had thought they had heard the last of them.

Mr. Hendricks would say no more about them if the Senator said nothing about the Western lands.

Mr. Fessenden continued, insisting that when Western States had received lands so abundantly it did not become their Senators to object to a donation of a few lots. It did not follow that because certain persons settle in a new State, they not only owned all the land they had bought, but all the rest. This was a small matter, and he believed the Senator, on examination, would support it.

Mr. Willey said at the close of the war, the works at Harper's Ferry having become almost worthless, he introduced a resolution in 1866 inquiring whether it was the intention of the War Department to continue the manufacture of arms at that place, and that Department had replied that it could not be used to advantage save as a temporary ordnance depot, and recommended that the property be sold. He said the bill provided that the United States should be reimbursed for the expense originally incurred there in lands and improvements, and the lands would probably sell for two or three hundred thousand dollars—about the original cost—and he estimated it to be worth a million. The balance would be applied to free schools, which were very much needed in Virginia.

The amendment was agreed to.

Further amendments were agreed to requiring the sale to be at publication, giving a credit of one and two years, with proper security, and providing for notice of sale to be given at Washington, New-York and Cincinnati for sixty-five days previous, and then the bill was passed.

At 5:20 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Williams, of Pennsylvania, presented a petition of the citizens of Allaghany County, Penn., complaining of the burden of taxation, and praying for a reduction of Government expenses and for a proper adjustment of duties, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

RAILROAD.

The Senate amendments to the House bill, extending the time for the construction of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, were taken from the Speaker's table and concurred in.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Shanks offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Interior for the evidence and report of the Commission appointed under the fiftieth article of the Treaty with the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians, and for the award of the Secretary of the Interior on such report, which was adopted.

Mr. Mungen asked leave to offer a resolution, reciting that the welfare of the country, and especially of the dominant party at this particular juncture, imperatively demand the admission of at least one State under the Reconstruction acts; that it had been ascertained that many of the Alabama freedmen had deposited their ballots in the Post-offices, contrary to the instructions of the military commander; and declaring that it is highly improper that such ballots should be lost, and that without further delay Alabama be admitted into the Union; and that any members of any party, or any other man voting against the resolution, be adjudged guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors, and be immediately impeached.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, interrupted the reading of the resolution, and Mr. Chanler objected to its being received.

Mr. Welker offered a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish information as to the expenses incurred in the repairs on the New-York Custom-house for two years prior to the 1st of February, 1868, and to furnish a copy of the contract made for the labor of the public stores, or Appraiser's Department of New-York, the authority for making such contract, and whether the contractors furnished all the labor, &c., required; which was adopted.

Mr. Griswold offered a resolution for the printing of 2,000 extra copies of the report of Abraham S. Hewitt, Commissioner to the Paris Exhibition, for the use of the State Department; which was referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Van Horn, of New-York, offered a resolution directing the Secretary of War to furnish information relating to the harbor at Wilson, Niagara County, in connection with the proposed Niagara Ship Canal, and as to the propriety of Congress in making appropriations for the improvement of such harbor; which was adopted.

Mr. Julian offered a resolution directing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Homestead law as to excuse honorably discharged soldiers from payment of fees; which was adopted.

Mr. Van Wyck offered a resolution calling on the Postmaster-General for information as to why the railroad companies between Washington and New-York receive, for transportation of the mail, $100 per mile more than is paid to first-class roads, like the New-York and Erie; which was adopted.

PENSIONS.

The bill to provide for the payment of the pensions out of the Naval Pension Fund was taken up, and on motion of Mr. Perham it was referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

LINCOLN MONUMENT.

Mr. Van Horn, of New-York, on leave, introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to place at the disposal of the Lincoln Monument Association damaged and captured ordnance, out of which to cast a statue; provided that no metal shall be thus appropriated until the voluntary contribution for that purpose actually in the hands of the treasurer, amounts to $100,000.

Mr. Butler moved to amend by extending the resolution to all associations of a similar character, but, objection being made, he withdrew it and the joint resolution was passed.

WIDOW'S RELIEF.

On motion of Mr. Beatty, the Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to pay to the order of the widow of Cornelius S. Hamilton, late member from the Fourth District of Ohio, the amount of compensation which would have been due to him on the 6th of February, 1868.

WILKE'S EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

On motion of Mr. Baldwin, the Senate joint resolution directing the Librarian of Congress to deliver to the Secretary of State for transmission to the British Government one set of *Danas Crustacea*, being volumes xiii. and xiv. of the narrative of the *Wilke's Exploring Expedition*, was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

On motion of Mr. Eliot, the Senate joint resolution to authorize the Lighthouse Board to place warnings over obstacles at the entrance of harbors, &c., was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

THE RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, asked leave to have taken from the Speaker's table the Senate amendments to the Supplementary Reconstruction bill, that they might be non-concurred in, and a Committee of Conference appointed.

Mr. Holman objected.

INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Scofield in the chair, on the bill making partial appropriations for the expenses of the Indian Department to the amount of $225,000.

IMPEACHMENT.

Pending its discussion the Committee rose, and a message was received from the Senate informing the House that the Senate will take proper order on the proceedings of impeachment, and that due notice shall be given to the House of Representatives.

THE RECONSTRUCTION BILL PASSED.

On motion of Mr. Paine the Senate's substitute for the Supplementary Reconstruction bill was taken from the Speaker's table and concurred in, yeas 96, nays 32.

The bill now goes to the President for his signature.

The House again at 2:30 o'clock went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Scofield in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Indian (partial) Appropriation bill.

The bill was discussed by Messrs. Butler, Chanler, Burleigh of Dakotah, Clark of Kansas, and Cavanaugh of Montana.

Mr. Chanler indulged in a strain of ridicule, aimed at Mr. Butler, whom he spoke of as the distinguished hero of all the cities of the Union—a man of historic valor, &c.

The only notice Mr. Butler took of this was a remark that he would not undertake to answer the speech of the gentleman from New-York, because he was of the opinion of the Vermont farmer, that it wrenched a man terribly to kick at nothing. [Laughter.]

CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS.

The bill was laid aside to be reported to the House, and then the Committee took up the bill making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1869. The bill appropriates $6,992,057, the following being the principal items:

For expenses in carrying out acts authorizing loans and the issue of Treasury notes, $1,500,000; for detecting and punishing counterfeiting and other frauds on the Government, $150,000; deficiency in the fund for relief of the sick and disabled seamen, $250,000; survey of Atlantic and Gulf coasts, $200,000; survey of western coast, $30,000; survey of northern and northwestern lakes, $75,000; survey of South Florida Reefs, $25,000; publishing coast surveys, observations, $50,000; repairs, &c. of coast survey vessels, $30,000; lighthouses, beacons and buoys, fog signals, light-house tenders, light-vessels, &c., $1,740,000; revenue cutter service, $720,000; construction branch of the Treasury Department, $590,000; work on the Capitol extension, $100,000; work on the dome of the Capitol, $5,000; Metropolitan Police of the District of Columbia, (two-thirds,) $211,050; expenses of collections from sales of public lands, $200,000; surveying public lands, $262,000; for repairs, improvement, lighting, &c., of public buildings and grounds, including, $40,000 for lighting the Capitol and President's house and surrounding grounds, $235,000.

Mr. Banks moved to increase the appropriation for the survey of the Western Coast from $30,000 to $55,000, and sustained the motion by stating that the reduction of the appropriation to $30,000 would effectually break up the organization of the Pacific Coast.

Mr. Johnson moved to increase it to $75,000.

The latter amendment was sustained by Messrs. Paine, Pruyn, Axtell, and Flanders of Washington Territory. The question gave rise to considerable discussion, extending to the cost and utility of the Coast Survey, Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, remarking that the Coast Survey had already cost the country more than nine millions of dollars, and Mr. Butler declaring that the value to the country during the late war of the work of the Coast Survey, was infinitely greater than its cost.

Mr. Chandler also spoke of the great importance of the continuous operations of the Coast Survey in view of the constant physical changes that are taking place along the coast.

Mr. Johnson's amendment was rejected.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, moved to make the appropriation $60,000, and that was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Taber, $3,000 was appropriated for the erection of a permanent buoy on Success Rock, Long Island Sound.

Mr. Churchill moved an amendment providing that the six steam revenue cutters stationed on the Northern and Northwestern Lakes and their tributaries shall be laid up, and that no more money shall be paid on their account except for their safe keeping.

Mr. Chanler opposed the amendment, charging that the laying up of those vessels would be neither more nor less than throwing the door wide open to smuggling.

Mr. Briggs thought that one vessel should be left on the lakes.

Mr. Churchill explained that those revenue cutters were built during the war to guard the lake towns and cities from possible incursions of the enemy, and that they were not at all adapted to prevent smuggling. He said that the cost of those vessels last year was $161,000, and that they had not rendered the least service, either in preventing smuggling or in any other way.

Mr. Humphrey gave a different view of the subject, and said that if those vessels were withdrawn, the Government would lose this year through smuggling more than the entire cost. He hoped the House would deliberate before it would do an act so largely in the interest of smugglers.

Mr. Washburne stated that those cutters were built under a scare and apprehension that the United States might have a row with Canada, and that they were never intended for revenue purposes. He had letters from gentlemen living near the lakes stating that there was no extravagance more culpable than maintaining these revenue cutters. A schooner could be bought for $2,000, and run for $20 or $30 a day, that would do more service against smuggling than those steam-cutters.

Mr. Upson remarked that not one of them had ever made a seizure.

Mr. Pike suggested that the steam-cutters were handy for picnic purposes.

Mr. Allison said that he was assured by many officers that it was a fraud upon the Government.

Mr. Lynch thought it rather suspicious that the opposition to these steam-cutters came from the Representatives of constituencies who might have an interest in rendering smuggling easy.

Without disposing of the subject the Committee rose.

REDUCTION OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Mr. Van Trump presented a petition of citizens of Ross County, Ohio, in favor of a general reduction of the army, navy and civil expenses of the Government, and the readjustment of the Revenue laws, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

RIGHTS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS.

Mr. Archer presented resolutions of citizens of Baltimore, in relation to the rights of American citizens abroad, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The House then, at 4:40 o'clock, adjourned.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings in the Supreme Court in the Case of Secretary Stanton vs. Adjutant-General Thomas—The Case Dismissed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday, Feb. 26.

The room of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia was crowded this morning with both white and black spectators, to witness the proceedings attending the case of Adjt.-Gen. Thomas, who was arrested at the instance of Secretary Stanton, and who on Saturday gave bail for his appearance before Chief Justice Cartter. The members of the bar were also largely represented. Adjt.-Gen. Thomas came into the room, accompanied by his counsel, Richard T. Merrick and Walter S. Cox, with Joseph H. Bradley, Sr., as advisory counsel.

By order of Judge Cartter, at 10:20 o'clock the Criminal Court was opened.

A subpœna was issued this morning to Mr. Stanton to appear in court and bring with him his commission as Secretary of War, and also certain official papers.

Judge Olin came into court and took his seat at the right hand of Chief Justice Cartter. Judge Fisher was at the left of Judge Cartter.

The Chief Justice addressed the counsel for the prosecution as follows: "Gentlemen, are you ready to proceed with the case of the United States *vs.* Lorenzo Thomas?"

Mr. Riddle—With the permission of the Court I desire to say that professional engagements require Mr. Mathew H. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, who sits beside me, to appear in the courts of the district. I have the honor, therefore, to ask that he be admitted to practice.

The Chief Justice—Let him be admitted for the purpose of this examination. I will remark, however, in this connection, that I am now sitting here as a magistrate and such a motion is not therefore necessary. I am personally well aware of the fact that Mr. Carpenter is a member of the legal fraternity.

Mr. Carpenter—If your Honor please, with regard to this matter of examination, which is one, as everybody knows, of very great importance to the parties and to the public, I wish to say that owing to circumstances, which need not be detailed, as they have no particular relation to the case, we desire to have the examination deferred until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. There are some matters which require examination beyond what we have been enabled thus far to bestow upon them, and in addition to this reason I would remark that I happen this morning to be in a condition of health which entirely unfits me for entering into the examination of such an important case. I should, therefore, enter upon the investigation of this matter with great reluctance. To-morrow at 10 o'clock I feel that we can be ready, and that we will then ask no further delay.

The Chief Justice—Is there any objection, Mr. Merrick, on the part of the defendant to having the examination postponed until to-morrow morning?

Mr. Merrick—We would be very glad to gratify Mr. Carpenter and to accommodate this matter to his convenience if we did not feel the necessity which is upon us of objecting to the proposition and asking that the examination might proceed without any delay at all. I would suggest to the counsel that we might go so far into the examination as the gentleman is prepared to go to-day, and then after we have gone into it in part, if absolutely necessary, the further consideration might be adjourned until to-morrow. We feel constrained, though with reluctance, in view of the condition of the gentleman's health to object to the postponement of the hearing until to-morrow.

The Chief Justice—Are there any other reasons than those you have suggested which would seem to necessitate the hearing of the case to-day? Ordinarily the indisposition of professional gentlemen engaged in a trial, unless there be some especial reason for an immediate hearing, furnishes a sufficient cause for granting a postponement.

Mr. Merrick—I supposed your honor would have inferred the reason from the statements.

The Chief Justice—It is the importance of an early decision of the case, I presume.

Mr. Merrick—Yes, Sir; the case is one of great public interest, and the conduct of the business of the Government actually requires its speedy settlement. If it were a case between private individuals, and relating simply to matters of property, the counsel for Gen. Thomas would not hesitate, under the circumstances, to acquiesce in the suggestion of our learned brother on the other side. In view, however, of the importance of the case as a matter of great public concern, we are constrained to object, and believe that your Honor will appreciate the force of the reason and the propriety of the suggestion.

Mr. Carpenter—I would like to suggest, if the Court please, that this matter of haste in the examination of a case is very much at the disposal of counsel, who can be, if they choose, good natured about it, and be very brief. I think I may assure your honor that if you will indulge us until to morrow, we can put in our case in two hours. The public service cannot certainly languish a great deal within that time.

Mr. Riddle—Besides this is not the final trial of the case. It is but the beginning, and not the end.

The Chief Justice—The hearing may be continued until——

Mr. Merrick—Before your Honor passes that order I would move, on behalf of the defendant, that the case be adjourned from before your Honor at Chambers to your Honor holding the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia. I apprehend there is no question as to the power of your Honor so to adjourn the case, and from a conversation a few minutes since with Mr. Carpenter I apprehend that the adjournment into the Criminal Court will be agreeable to the counsel on the other side.

Mr. Riddle—My learned friend does not suggest any reason why such a course of procedure should be had. I suppose, acting as under ordinary circumstances, that if your Honor should retain this case you would then pass an order to the effect that the defendant appear at the ensuing term of the Criminal Court. The motion seems simply to anticipate that order, and, by direction of the Court, places this case more immediately in the control of the Criminal Court rather than of a Judge sitting as an examining court. We would prefer to have action on his motion deferred until to-morrow, so that both questions may be heard and disposed of at the same time. We would like to look at the matter in all its aspects.

The Chief Justice—I am as ready to decide this question now as at any time. The process pending here is a process issued by a Justice at Chambers, in his magisterial capacity, simply with a view to a preliminary inquiry into the question of whether a crime has been committed or not. The functions exercised by a Justice at Chambers might have been exercised by the same magistrate, as a Court, provided the case had been initiated in the Court, and by the magistrate as a Court. This not having been done the inquiry recurs whether it is good practice. Perhaps with the consent of all parties it might be done, and perhaps the transfer might administer to the convenience of the record, but it could not change the character of the investigation; it could not change the position of the parties to the investigation, whether carried on by the Court or by the magistrate. Either tribunal must act in a magisterial capacity, resolving a preliminary inquiry into the question, whether the laws have been violated. Now would it be good practice, provided the parties consented to it, to permit the Judge at Chambers to transfer his labor, if he has the power to do so, over into the Court? It changes the character of the investigation in no respect; it changes the relations of the parties to the investigation in no regard; it changes——

Mr. Cox—Will your Honor allow me to state an additional consideration, and that is the doubt which exists whether, while the Criminal Court is in session, the consideration of a case of this character can be proceeded with at Chambers, and because of this doubt whether it would be advisable to adjourn the examination over to the Criminal Court?

After a brief conference with his associates on the Bench, the Chief Justice said: The inquiry submitted by counsel seems to presuppose that the duty and authority of the Criminal Court is to inquire whether a crime has been committed, the Court sitting and acting in a separate capacity from its Grand Jury, a tribunal created by the law for the purpose of making the inquiry, and rendering it unnecessary that the Court should act. Now, the highest function that a magistrate can exercise, in this particular, is to inquire whether a crime has probably been committed, and the highest power that he can exercise is the power of holding the public offender to answer upon trial before the Court. There is nothing in the nature of the investigation, except the mere process of inquiry into the truth, which is analogous to the ultimate trial. The duty of the Judge at Chambers is merely to inquire whether an offence has probably been committed, and, that being the case, the propriety of action would be in Chambers, as a magistrate, and not upon the bench, as a Court. This question had before been suggested to my mind, informally, as a new question. It is said to have been ruled by a very high authority in this District, not that a transfer should take place, but that it might be done. But that does not affect the question of the propriety of practice. While I should be very glad to do anything in my power to convenience the record, or to convenience either party in a fair investigation of the case, and while I will do so as far as time permits, it seems to me that nothing would be gained by the transfer asked, and therefore overrule the application. I would state that I have informally consulted with my brethren on the bench, and that they all concur with me in the view I have expressed.

Mr. Merrick—Then, may it please your Honor, Gen. Thomas having given bail to appear before your Honor this morning, he is, in obedience to the exigency of that bond, now before you, and surrenders himself to the Marshal of the District of Columbia, by whom he was arrested, under the warrant issued upon an affidavit filed on Saturday last. He being now, by virtue of the surrender thus made, in the custody of the Marshal, I present to your Honor, holding the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia, a petition for a *habeas corpus*. The following is the petition:

To Hon. D. K. Cartter, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, holding the Criminal Court for the said District:

The petition of Lorenzo Thomas, that he is now held in custody by the Marshal of said District, under and by virtue of a warrant made out and given to said officer by your Honor, sitting in Chambers; he avers and will show that said imprisonment is wholly unlawful and without color of authority under the Constitution and laws of the United States, upon the facts stated in the cause of his said arrest; and he prays your Honor for the writ of *habeas corpus*, directing the said Marshal to bring the body of your petitioner before your Honor in open Court, that the cause of his caption and detention, as aforesaid, may be inquired into, and he be dealt with according to law.

Mr. Carpenter—If the Court pleases, I desire to state that I regard this last action as an entirely unnecessary episode. This action has been prosecuted here by the Secretary of War for the purpose of bringing this matter to a settlement in the Courts. There is no feeling between him and Gen. Thomas; considerations alone of a public nature have actuated this prosecution. Gen. Thomas is a gentleman who will not depart. We do not ask that he should even be required to enter into his recognizance; and surely he cannot come into Court and make himself a prisoner unless the Court at least accepts that fact, or somebody asks him to be imprisoned. With the full latitude, therefore, which we consent he shall have, and which I have no doubt your honor will very willingly accord to him, this application for a writ of *habeas corpus* seems to be rather unnecessary.

The Chief Justice—The question is now as to the *standi juris* of the defendant. Do counsel ask any action on the part of the Court in reference to the announcement that they surrender him?

Mr. Cox—There is no necessity for asking that any action be had by your honor. The accused has surrendered himself to the custody of the Marshal.

Mr. Bradley, Sr.—His bail have surrendered him.

Mr. Cox—Yes, Sir; his bail have surrendered him. He is now in the custody of the Marshal; he is not at large. By the terms of his recognizance he was bound to appear before your Honor to-day. He has so appeared, and now his bail surrender him to the Marshal. Instead of being bailed to appear on the first day of the next term of the Criminal Court, he was bailed to appear here. Had he been bailed to appear before the Criminal Court, it would have been competent for his sureties to have surrendered him at any time. His bail see proper to surrender him here at this time. He is, therefore, now legally and technically in the custody of the Marshal, whether there be any personal actual restraint or not. This being the case, he has a right to ask for a writ of *habeas corpus*, in order that the right of the Marshal, or anybody else, to hold him in custody may be tested.

Mr. Carpenter—If the Court please, this recognizance didn't bind the bail to return the defendant to the Marshal; it bound the bail to return the defendant to your Honor. It is very clear to my mind that the defendant cannot come here and ask to have himself imprisoned as the foundation for an application of *habeas corpus*.

The Chief Justice—I have never heard of a prisoner surrendering himself to his sureties or the Marshal; it is always to the Court. Where is the process of the Marshal by which Gen. Thomas is held? His warrant has been returned and the party's recognizance has been substituted. Having appeared according to the terms of his recognizance,

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF BOSTON.

The Inman steamship *City of Boston*, which left Liverpool Feb. 12 and Queenstown Feb. 13, arrived at this port yesterday, with two days' later news than was at hand by the *Hansa*.

Telegrams from Cork, dated Feb. 10, give information of serious disturbances in that city, consequent upon the arrest of two parties who, on the previous night, had fired upon three police officers. To clear the street the police made several charges, in which some persons were wounded, in two cases the injuries being severe. There is still much excitement and the streets are patroled by mounted and foot police.

On Feb. 11 a deputation headed by Mr. Digby Seymour, Member of Parliament, waited on Mr. Hardy, the Home Secretary, and presented the loyal anti-Fenian address which was signed by 22,603 Irishmen residing in London. Mr. Hardy, contrary to the usual custom in such cases, received the deputation in person and returned the thanks of the Government for the moral assistance afforded by the address which he believed would be received with much satisfaction by Her Majesty.

Mr. Robert Lowe, in a letter addressed, Feb. 10, to 250 graduates of the University of London, says: "I am extremely anxious for peace, and therefore am opposed to a meddling diplomacy, and to the delusive idea that the real strength of England can be increased by the forcible acquisition of territories, imposing heavy burdens on her people without giving men to her armies or taxes to her exchequer."

The Oxford, one of the handsomest music halls in London, was, on the morning of Feb. 11, almost entirely destroyed by fire.

A Berlin telegram dated Feb. 10 says that Count Bismarck is still at Berlin. It was never quite settled that he should avail himself of his leave of absence for undertaking a journey. Very erroneous conjectures have been circulated on the subject. The truth is that Bismarck, after having attained his objects at the Diet, has retired for some time from the official business in order to be able to face the Customs Parliament with recruited strength.

A rumor is current in Berlin that the resignation of Count von Eulenberg may shortly be expected, and that the Ministry of the Interior has been offered to Herr von Forckenbeck, the President of the Chamber, who, before accepting it, has requested time for consideration.

La France of Feb. 11 says that the negotiations of Austria with Rome for the revision of the Concordat encounter serious difficulties. Baron von Beust has demanded the complete abolition of the present Concordat as a preliminary step, but the Pope wishes that it should serve as the basis for the modifications proposed. On the other hand the *France* adds: "Prussia is endeavoring to establish more intimate relations with Rome, and we believe ourselves able to state that she has taken steps to obtain the establishment of an Apostolic Nuncio at Berlin."

The *Patrie* of Feb. 11 says: "The news from Servia keeps the diplomacy of the Western Cabinets in suspense. We believe we may state that very energetic representations have again been transmitted to Belgrade. Yesterday M. Cretzulesco, the Rouman agent in Paris, officially communicated to the Cabinet of the Tuileries a formal denial on the part of his Government of any participation, direct or indirect, in Russian or Servian manœuvres. England, France and Austria are perfectly well informed of the character and possible consequences of these manœuvres. The three Cabinets are, therefore, ready to face any eventualities which might arise from a state of affairs the dangers attending which have already been pointed out to the Rouman Government." The Servian journal, *Zustava*, declares that Mithad Pacha, Governor of Bulgaria, has just received from the insurgents of that province a letter bidding him welcome, and notifying in due form a declaration of war and the speedy opening of hostilities. During the last fortnight the male inhabitants of the villages at the foot of the Balkan had been leaving their homes to swell the rebel bands in the mountains.

The *Bankers' Gazette* of St. Petersburg announces that in the great arms-factory of Toula great activity prevails at this moment. The establishment has already prepared 15,000 needle-guns, and hopes are entertained that 100,000 will be furnished before the end of the year. These muskets leave nothing to be desired; a soldier can fire seventeen shots a minute if the cartridges are placed on a table beside him, and nine when he has to take them from his cartouche-box.

The *Silesia Gazette* publishes a letter from Warsaw announcing that the Russian Government has changed its policy in Poland, and stopped the measures intended to replace the institutions of Poland by those of Russia. It was also reported at Warsaw that the Grand Duke of Constantine was to be again appointed Viceroy of Poland.

ENGLISH POLITICS.

Lord Derby and the Cabinet—The Representation of London University—Probable Abolition of the Purchase System in the Army—Rev. Mr. Speke and his Disappearances—Prosperity in the Theatres.

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, Wednesday, Feb. 12, 1868.

We seem likely to have a change in the Premiership before very long. Lord Derby is becoming more and more a victim to the gout, and the incessant and extremely prostrating attacks of that disorder, to which he is subject, almost incapacitate him from taking any part in the conduct of public business. Even now, with Parliament on the eve of meeting, he is confined to his room at Knowsley. He is not able to attend a Cabinet Council, and there are times when the doctors will not permit any one to approach him on a matter of business. It is clear that a Ministry cannot go on with its chief in bed. You must remember that a Cabinet Minister holds a very different position in the English Government from that which a Minister of State occupies in yours. Here his presence in Parliament is of the utmost consequence. His capabilities are tested, in the first instance, by his adaptability to Parliamentary uses. Can he speak well? Is he a shrewd and ready man, having the offices of his department pretty much at his fingers' ends, so that he can reply to any question with fair credit to himself and his colleagues? These are questions which are always asked (although I grant they cannot always be satisfactorily answered) before a man is put into office. If the minor officials are important the chiefs are doubly essential to a Ministry. One can scarcely imagine the present Government being able to keep afloat at all without Mr. Disraeli in the House of Commons. The Premier is in like manner the rallying point of his party in the House of Lords. It cannot exist without him in that indolent chamber. It would be idle to attempt to go on without Lord Derby, and it seems to be quite impossible that he should attend in his place. What, then, is to be done?

Lord Derby is ready to resign. He entered upon office this time with great regret and reluctance, and in the House of Lords he protested that if any other man of his party had been found for the position he would gladly have waived its honors in that man's favor. But it is not easy to find a Premier exactly when you want him. The country before now has had to put up with that very feeble person, Lord Russell, chiefly because the right man for the place was not forthcoming. Lord Derby, when at his *best*, is invaluable to his colleagues. He is a splendid speaker, (not so good as he was, but still first rate,) and his skill and courage as a Parliamentary chieftain are renowned. But of what use is he on a sick bed at Knowsley? He wishes to be left at peace, and lo! a thousand cares of State are brought to his bedside to haunt his sleeping and waking thoughts, and to render more intolerable the grinding pain of bodily suffering. It is in consideration for Mr. Disraeli that he has remained in office so long, and now the time seems to have come when he *must* resign.

Your readers can easily understand how important to Mr. Disraeli it is that Lord Derby should remain at the head of the Ministry. The afflicted Premier is like the gentleman of high honor and unquestioned integrity in a firm of adventurers—he lends an air of respectability and correctness to the whole concern. Disraeli knows as well as any man how far the people of England will tolerate a *suspected* man, and he is not anxious to push himself into the first place in the councils of his Queen—*yet*. For his day may come—I have seen a great change come over the public mind in reference to Disraeli. Once, scarcely any one spoke of him without some disparaging epithet; now, if he is not exactly popular, he is at least treated with respect. But there would be a general chorus of laughter if Derby were to resign and "Dissy" were to promote himself to be his successor. He would survive that—it would not be the first demonstration of ridicule he has had to face; but the wise man knows when to hold himself in check, and when to practice moderation at the moment his friends are inciting him to go on. Disraeli will not ruin any chances by betraying haste or impatience.

I should waste your time if I entered into any speculations regarding the probable successor of Lord Derby. I have an opinion on the subject, however, which I may mention, since it is entertained by most political men of the day, namely, that it would be a great stroke of policy on the part of the Conservatives to place Lord Derby's son (Lord Stanley) at their head. This would satisfy the country gentlemen, and it would be popular with the nation. Lord Stanley has always been a man of truly liberal opinions—in fact, there cannot be a doubt that nothing but respect for his party has withheld him from joining the Liberal Party. Now that the Conservatives have turned as Radical as Mr. Bright himself, Lord Stanley would exactly suit the place. Other appointments are possible; but one does not see how a better than this could be made. On the other hand, the Premier may recover sufficiently to retain office until the end of this session, and as the Conservatives may not need to look for a Premier after that, it is probable that the resignation will be postponed. I may say here that I purpose to make frequent visits to the House of Commons, and to give you a particular account of any debate which may appear to be likely to have a special interest for your readers.

LONDON UNIVERSITY.

The preparations for the fight for the representation of London University go on amain, and it is certain to be one of the hottest we have seen for some time past. You are, doubtless, aware, although some of your readers may not be, that the London University is a distinct institution from the older universities of Cambridge and Oxford, each of which has long returned two members to the House of Commons. The University of London is a corporation "for the advancement of religion and morality, and the promotion of useful knowledge, without distinction of rank, sect or party." Dissenters, Unitarians, anyone may take a degree from this University, and therefore it has happened that some of the ablest men in the country belong to it. The Board merely examine candidates who have been educated at various institutions. As I have explained before, the new Reform bill gave a member, for the first time, to this body, chiefly upon the advocacy of Mr. Lowe, who is now a candidate for the seat. There are several other candidates up, but the one likely to *last* to the end of the race is Mr. Walter Bagehot, himself a graduate of the University. Upon this fact his friends rest no small part of his claims; but, altogether apart from merely local matters, Mr. Bagehot would make as good and useful a member as any constituency could have. It is a question, however, whether Mr. Lowe's reputation will not carry the day. His address to the electors appears in this morning's papers, and it is at once liberal in tone and broad in principle. The right honorable gentleman would further education by every means, abolish the Irish Church, and generally go as far as any one else. It must be hard to choose between such candidates, and I am glad that I am not an elector to have the bore of deciding.

THE QUEEN AND PRINCE LEOPOLD.

The Queen does not open Parliament, ostensibly on account of the illness of Prince Leopold, but it is not probable that she would have undertaken that duty in any case. Prince Leopold (now 15 years of age) has been delicate and ailing from his birth, and is afflicted with a lung disease. Recently he was so ill as not to be expected to recover. The Queen has therefore a sufficient reason for not coming to London just now. I do not think Her Majesty is likely to relish the perpetual scandals which are coming to light respecting her aristocracy. Lord Willoughby d'Eresby has dragged the credit of his order into the mire, and now people at every dinner-table in London are talking about the Earl of Jersey. The stories concerning this Peer are such as to reflect upon his common sense and discretion rather than upon his honor. He has fallen a victim to the unscrupulous dodges of betting-men and the other "supporters" of the turf. He began, I believe, when 15 or 16 years old—lost a great deal of money, and raised it on bills at a fearful rate of interest. He is now 23—and ruined! That is to say, he has squandered a large part of his estates, mortgaged the rest, and after all finds himself heavily in debt. His racing stud will shortly be sold by the Messrs. Tattersall. A short life and a merry one seems to have been this young gentleman's motto, and so before his career had fairly opened it is ended. It would be easy to preach a sermon on such a text as this, but those to whom the simple moral of the tale would leave no impression are not likely to be impressed by long arguments.

THE PURCHASE SYSTEM IN THE ARMY.

Among the great reforms which you may confidently expect in England is the abolition of the purchase system in the army. Upon this measure all sections and all sides of the Liberal forces are resolved, and from everything that I can learn, the Conservatives, as a party, are not opposed to it. Indeed, one of the most influential of them (a member of the present Ministry) declared to me not long ago his opinion that nothing could save the purchase system. The reasons for so thinking are manifold. We see plainly enough that the constitution of our army must be changed if we would maintain our position among nations, at least by its aid. We have given political power to the working-classes, and we cannot keep the army as a mere place of refuge for the sons of men who can afford to pay for commissions. It is necessary to popularize the army—to make it known that the man who enters it as a private, and conducts himself honestly, may rise to the highest place in it. You see what has been done in Prussia with an army which is essentially a force existing for and constituted of the people. We have the greatest difficulty in finding recruits, and if we had a heavy war on our hands, it would certainly be necessary to order a conscription. Of that there are not two opinions. But, once give it out that commissions are open to deserving persons, and thousands of our middle-class young men would gladly enter the army as a career. Moreover, how can any one expect to keep alive an exclusive and aristocratic institution in the midst of a general reaction against exclusive institutions of all kinds? There are administrative difficulties in the way of making this change, as a matter of course. Government will have to compensate men who paid for their commissions, and find the market suddenly closed. But this obstacle will not be allowed to stand in the way of a great and needful reform, which is demanded by the unanimous voice of the people. Merit, and not wealth, must be the key to advancement in these days—and so much the better for the nation. No doubt there are many now lounging about in garrison towns or doing sham duty, or it may be partly overlooked and forgotten by the War Office, on whom such a reform would press heavily. But then they have drawn their salaries a good many years for either doing no work at all, or work which would have been as well left undone. The people will not be turned aside from their purpose by the complaints of alarmed sinecurists. Mr. Stansfeld, among other members of Parliament, has pledged himself to break down the purchase system, already "tottering to the fall." You in America fought the greatest war recorded in history with an army officered not by the sons of rich men, or by the noodles of a privileged class, but by men who fairly won their way to rank. That example is all-convincing with us, depend upon it. Strange, indeed, is it to reflect how utterly the indirect influence of the United States is changing the framework of English Government and policy, and turning aside the stream of English history. No wars, no conquests, could have done it—you could not have driven England into the democratic strides she has voluntarily taken. Example has been the silent teacher. In the case of the army, the impending change will, it is universally felt, be beneficial to us as a people. The old days of imbecile mismanagement are, I am convinced, already numbered. New blood will be infused into a stagnant service, and we shall have a fresh bond of sympathy between all classes of the people. As for the men who are now knocking about garrison billiard rooms, or vegetating in half compulsory seclusion, very few, I imagine, will be effected to tears through sympathy with them.

REV. MR. SPEKE.

Nothing whatever has been heard of the missing clergyman, Mr. Speke. It is rumored—I do not pretend to give it you on authority—that once before this gentleman disappeared in a similarly mysterious manner, and that he turned up some weeks afterward in Paris. He was then engaged to be married. When I first heard of this supposed murder, I said to a friend of Mr. Speke's: "Tell me one thing, was he engaged to be married, because I have known people to be driven to strange acts under the influence of the *marriage fright*." My acquaintance could not answer the question. Since the question is being so openly discussed everywhere—it is even suggested in the columns of the *Times* that Mr. Speke may have lost his life in a house of ill-fame—there can be no impropriety in my stating my belief, that there is a lady mixed up in the case somewhere or other. The fact is, from all I could ever learn, a man has all sorts of uncomfortable feelings just before he is about to be married. Observe—I know nothing about the subject myself, but I have heard a good deal in my time. There is a strong tendency in the human breast to bolt on the morning of marriage, and I have known some bridegrooms who actually did bolt, and others who would have done so if they had seen their way clear. I remember once, in one of the climes of the golden East of which love is supposed to be a native, to have assisted in a marriage ceremony. The bridegroom stayed in my house, and the night before the eventful day he was evidently seized with *blue funk*, as we called his tremors. However, we kept him up with "brandy pawnee" and other artificial restoratives, and I saw him safely to bed, and when his head was turned, carried off his razors and other gear of the kind. The following morning he was a little shaky about the knees, but showed no great token of distress until an hour before the appointed time for being in church. He then came to me—I am telling you a fact—and consulted with me as to the practicability of "putting it off." You can imagine the indignation and ire of your correspondent, ever a friend to virtue and lovely woman. I resolutely pinned him by the arm, and never let him go again—except once to give him a large tumbler of sherry and bitters—until I had seen him safely at the altar. He thanked me feebly, and retired to gloat over my work in the distance. Poor fellow!—I mean the bridegroom. He made a true husband to a true wife, but a sudden pestilence—unconnected with marriage—swept him down, and he now sleeps beneath an Eastern sun, with the wild scream of the jackal echoing over his grave. Many a good fellow's bones rest beneath that foreign soil, and yet I do not find that Englishmen turn round and abuse their country and Government because they cannot all get food here, and are obliged to exile themselves to earn it.

AMUSEMENTS—THE MENKEN.

If business improves in no other direction it is certainly "looking up" at the theatres. At the Adelphi, "No Thoroughfare" is a fortune to the manager. The house is packed to the roof every night, and one is obliged to book seats a fortnight ahead. I am assured that never since the theatre has been opened has there been such a success. It really is a good piece, (very stupid parts, by the by, for all the ladies; the men have the best of it.) A new comedy by Mr. Sterling Coyne is to be produced at the Olympic Theatre on Monday, for Mr. Charles Matthews, and an original play is also announced for the Haymarket. The other evening, desiring to encourage true art, (and nature,) I was again attracted by the advertisement of the "Beautiful Menken" to Astley's Theatre. The B. M. on this occasion appeared in a play called the "French Spy"—a terrific affair, full of bloody combats and sanguinary strifes. I never saw so much blood spilt in the whole course of my life before. The B. M. did not shed hers. She showed us a good deal of herself as an Arab boy—I didn't know that Arab boys went about with so little on. Her eyes were blackened, and the black had come off on to her nose, and her hands (they are stumpy hands) were very dirty, so that she didn't look so much of a beauty as I expected. There were other women on the stage—such creatures! you would have thought a lazar-house had been ransacked to find them. The chief *danseuse* keeps an apple-stall during the day, round the corner. As for the B. M., her liberal displays no longer attract the town. Only votaries of the dramatic art (legitimate) go to see her now. She is off (so she says in the papers) to California soon. I think the Chinese will like her very much.

THE FRENCH PRESS.

A Review of the Recent Legislative Debates Concerning its Regulation and a Summary of the Speeches.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Tuesday, Feb. 11, 1868.

The Legislative Body is still occupied with the consideration of the *projet du loi* on the Press. In order that the questions raised by it may be clearly understood by your readers, I think it as well to retrace succinctly the principal features of the discussion.

From the disposition manifested by a section of the majority which usually acts with the Government, there was some reason to fear that when the provisions of the bill came up for consideration the first article, which embodies the most important concession in it, would be defeated and that the bill would have to be withdrawn. This article gives to every Frenchman who has attained his majority, and who is in full enjoyment of his civil and political privileges, the right to publish a newspaper or periodical without any preliminary authorization. Baron de Benoist, the leader of this section, opposed the article in an able speech and demanded that it should be sent back to the Commission for modification, in order that its penalties might not remain "illusory." The Minister of State, M. Rouher, replied to him, and in terms of great earnestness impressed upon the Chamber the necessity of carrying out the promises of the Imperial letter of the 19th of January. He was so much moved by his feelings, and produced such an effect on the House, that it at once proceeded to a vote on the article without any one being disposed to reply to the Minister. It was carried by a majority of 215 against 7,—"the seven wise men of Geace," as M. Granier de Cassagnac, the leader of this minority, facetiously styled them.

Article two, which regulates the preliminaries and conditions of publication, was passed in the same sitting, a vain attempt having been made by M. Jules Simon and other members of the Opposition to modify the penalties attached to a violation of these conditions.

The remainder of the sitting was devoted to the consideration of article 3, which reduces to five centimes the stamp duty on newspapers published in the Departments of the Seine and Seine et Oise, and to two centimes everywhere else. The article exempts from the duty all journals and periodicals confined exclusively to literature, science, the fine arts and agriculture, and which do not contain business notices, *réclames* (puffs,) or advertisements of any kind. In such cases all such journals and periodicals are subjected to stamp duty, the amount of which is fixed at two centimes in the Departments of the Seine and Seine et Oise and at one centime everywhere else.

To this article there were a great number of amendments, the principal one offered being thus couched:

"Journals appearing daily or at a fixed period, whether they are political or literary, or with or without advertisements, and pamphlets of any dimensions, shall for the future be exempted from stamp duty."

MM. Garnier Pages, Ernest Picard and Baron de Jauze earnestly supported the amendment, but it was not adopted.

In the sitting of Wednesday (the 5th) other amendments were taken into consideration, all tending more or less to modify the stamp duty and to suppress the word *réclame*. M. Gueroult exposed the oppressiveness of the duty fixed by the law, and showed that it was impossible for a Paris journal to be carried on with profit under it. He therefore proposed that the daily journals, no matter what might be their form or the matters of which they treated, should be subjected to a duty of only two centimes a sheet in the Departments of the Seine and Seine et Oise, and to a centime in the other departments. His amendment also fixed the postage duty at two centimes for every kind of journal.

On Thursday, M. Jules Favre spoke at length in support of M. Gueroult's amendment. He was replied to by M. Vuitry, the President of the Council of Ministers, and the amendment on being put to the vote was lost by a large majority. Other amendments by M. Darimon and by M. Haentjens met with the same fate.

An amendment by M. Jolliot exempting from duty writings not periodical or treating of political matters, unless when they have three printed sheets of from 25 to 35 square centimetres, was then discussed. It was decided by a formal vote that it should be sent back to the Committee for consideration. This involved also the sending back of article 3 to the Committee, and opened anew the right of offering amendments to the article.

M. Picard then spoke on the question of the equality of the application of the duty, and was followed on this ground by MM. Nogent, Saint Laurens, Adolph Gueroult, Segris and Vuitry.

On Friday articles 4 and 5, which also had relation to the stamp duty, were discussed at length, and were finally sent back to the Committee for fresh consideration. So was also article 6, which provides that, in case of contravention, if the journal be not subjected to *cautionnement*, the fine cannot on the whole exceed the third of the *cautionnement* to which it would have been subjected if it had treated of political matters or social economy.

Article 7, which relates entirely to the deposit of copies of journals and periodicals with the authorities, was adopted without discussion. Article 8 provides that no journal or periodical shall be signed by a member of the Senate or Corps Legislatif as responsible manager. In case of contravention the journal or periodical is to be considered as unsigned, and the penalty of from 500 to 5,000 francs is to be imposed on the printers and proprietors. This article also passed without debate.

On the consideration of article 9, which provides that the publication by a journal or periodical of an article signed by a person deprived of his civil and political rights, or to whom the territory of France is interdicted, shall be punishable by a fine of from 1,000 to 5,000 francs, imposed on the publishers or managers, a stormy discussion took place. The invidious bearing of the article was thus characterized by M. Jules Simon:

SPEECH OF M. SIMON.

"It is not for me to examine," he said "whether the present Government is or is not strong, but I find it difficult to believe that it is weak enough to dread the kind of popularity which may be attained by a writer in signing his articles whether he be of royal race or not. [Applause on the Left.] I say this with great deference for the persons who have advanced the opinions which I combat, and with something of disdain for the opinion itself. [Continued applause.] It is painful to me to think that the political organization of a country can be modified by a little literary reputation. We are no longer living in times when fidelity attached to persons or races; if there are still differences of opinions on the form of government, it is to the form of government itself that it relates, and to nothing else. As to myself I absolutely know nothing of the head of the oldest branch of the Bourbon family; I am ignorant whether he is a good or indifferent writer; but I declare with the assent of every one who possesses common sense that this circumstance has nothing to do with the chances of legitimacy in France. One is legitimist, if he believes that the principle of legitimacy is good; Orleanist, if he holds to the particular forms of constitutional government which the House of Orleans represents; Bonapartist, if he admires what are called *les idées Napoleoniennes;* the times of fidelity to a man or to a *souvenir* no longer exist. [Sensation.] This therefore in the article nothing serious, nothing worthy of the dignity of a great nation, and even permit me to say, nothing worthy of a Government which respects itself. I shall add with the approbation of all people of heart, that whoever may be the person, it is one of the greatest regrets that can be experienced, to see an individual struck by a penalty without having been declared legally guilty by a tribunal. It may be that it may become necessary to have recourse to such measures to preserve the country from a civil war. I have nothing to object against the necessity provided that it be evident and absolute. But in this case as there is neither necessity nor utility, I beg, I conjure of you to obliterate from the law this measure, which resembles a proscription added to proscription. Have regard to the rights of humanity and to your own greatness. [Applause on the Left.] It is impossible for me not to remember that when my political friends were still exiled from the territory, there was a moment when the Government did them the honor to fear them even in their exile, and to demand of the neighboring Governments to remove them further from our frontier. There was for the Imperial Government a certain abasement, and at the same time I declare an offence to the public conscience, which is opposed to multiplying or aggravating illegal rigors. I therefore beseech of you once more to efface from the law these few words; why should you allow them to exist? It has often been said that sanitary *cordons* are good for nothing, and that contagion travelled in the air over your lazarettos. Are you not aware that there is a contagion of thought which laughs at your barriers? You wish to exile ideas and prevent them penetrating into France. They will penetrate here if they are strong, they will not reach here if they are weak. Distrust the force of your principle, if it be true that you have one. Efface this fresh proscription which oppresses my conscience, and which, I believe, must also oppress yours (great applause on the Left.)

MINISTER ROUHER'S DEFENCE.

The Minister of State (M. Rouher) defended the article. It had been said that if the Government were strong it ought not to fear attacks such as had been alluded to, and that if it were weak it would not be with this species of sanitary *cordon* that it could prevent the invasion of ideas. The Government had the pretention not to be weak; on the contrary it had the pretention to be strong because it represented constitutionally the interests of the country. [Applause on the right.] But it was of opinion that for the dignity of the Press, as well as for its maintenance in the constitutional and legal limits from which it ought never to depart, the article which was before the Chamber was a salutary one. It belonged to a class of provisions respecting which there could be no discussion; it was of the kind which was classed in the order of political sentiments; and without further observations, after the declaration that he had just presented, he concluded that the Chamber should vote the article.

SPEECH OF M. FAVRE.

M. Jules Favre, in eloquent terms, entreated the Chamber not to accede to the Minister's demand. "There is no example," he said, "which can justify this article of the law, and if we seek analogies, we shall find contrary ones. If we seek those who have profited by it, and who consequently have rendered this disposition of the law odious, we shall find this strange anomaly, that it will be promulgated by a Prince who has been placed precisely in that situation which to-day he wishes to proscribe. It is in his name, permit me to say it, and I do not think the phrase is either ambitious or out of place; but it is especially in our own, and from a full sentiment of our dignity, that I ask of you to reject this provision, which is not in harmony with French legislation, and which wounds one's conscience and one's most delicate susceptibilities. It has long been said, and never have words been better justified than by the exceptional disquisition which I ask you to repudiate, 'It is a great misfortune when iniquity insinuates itself into justice, but it is a greater and more irreparable misfortune when it becomes broadly apparent in a law.' This we must not suffer, and when we find it affecting the weak and the proscribed we must extend a protecting hand over them. The law must not contain germs of malediction and anathema, and I demand of you, consequently, the rejection of the article." [Enthusiastic applause on the Left.]

In spite of these eloquent protestations the article was adopted.

One of the most interesting discussions which have taken place on the provisions of the law was that which followed on the question of jurisdiction. It arose on the tenth article of the bill, which is thus worded:

Art. 10. In prosecutions for offences and violations committed through the Press, the direct summons before the tribunal of correctional police, or the Imperial Court, shall be given, conformably to the dispositions of the 184th article of the Code of Criminal Instruction. The accused who has appeared before the tribunal, or before the Court, shall no longer be in a position to make default.

There were a great number of amendments to this article, and the principal one signed by the leaders of the Opposition was conceived in these terms:

"Crimes and offences connected by the intermediary of the Press or any other means of publication, shall be sent back to the *Chambre des Mises en accusation* before the Cour d'Assizes, to be tried at its ensuing session."

The order of *renvoi* shall be immediately notified to the accused. The audience shall be public, and the report of the proceedings cannot be interdicted.

"In a charge of defamation, proof by writing or by witnesses of the defamatory facts shall be admitted, if the facts are imputed to a public functionary who has acted in that quality."

SPEECH OF M. PICARD.

This opened up the question of the superior competence of the magistracy or of juries to decide upon offences of the Press. M. Ernest Picard, in a speech of considerable force, demonstrated the incompetency of the Correctional Tribunals, because of their being entirely under the control of the Government. It was the Government which chose the Judges of these tribunals; it was the Government that inspired their decisions, so that by an inversion of rules and of reason, when it ought to ask of public opinion, of which the Press was the appreciable organ, enlightenment and instruction, it was the Government which undertook to correct public opinion; and when it was desirable that it should be warned by it, it was it that took upon itself the task of warning. "You profess to desire," he added, "to put an end to discretionary power, but it still remains entire in your hands, if you preserve the competency of the conventional tribunals. The Judges being chosen by you, and the tribunals being in your hands, you will manage so that the judgments rendered by them will only be the echo of your policy, and you will not have, on the part of an independent power, those warnings which are produced by the sentence of a jury. Let me add that the jury has this great advantage that it pronounces verdicts and not judgments requiring explanation. Under the jury system the situation will be at least clear and well defined and you will have done something that will have merited our approbation. Until then, without withdrawing the words that we have used in reference to the first article of the bill, we tell you frankly that a law on the Press, without the jury system, is a law that hobbles. [Applause on the Left.]

SPEECH OF M. NOGENT ST. LAURENS.

M. Nogent St. Laurens, the Reporter of the bill, made an able defence of the article defining the jurisdiction for offences of the Press, and entered into a historical narrative of the failures made by the jury system in France. His reference to the law of 1835 brought to his feet M. Thiers, who entered into a lengthened explanation of his course on the jury question under the monarchy. He declared that in no respect had the Government of that period endeavored to restrain the free discussion of its acts or to limit the jurisdiction of the jury. With regard to the choice of jurisdiction which it had exercised for certain offences, it did no more than it was authorized by the charter to do, which had provided for the trial of offences against the person of the Sovereign either the jury or Chamber of Peers. The Government had the option of selecting either tribunal and it had recourse to that which, without being rigorous, knew how to unite clemency with firmness. The explanations of M. Thiers gave great satisfaction to the opposition, for they rendered clear the fact that he is in no ways hostile to the jury system in itself, an impression which the Government organs have industriously sought to disseminate.

The speech of Jules Favre, a masterly and unanswerable piece of reasoning, closed the proceedings for the day, and the debate was adjourned over to the following.

On Saturday the discussion of the amendment was continued, and was conducted with great warmth of feeling. M. Thiers exhibited at times great excitement as references were made to his course as Minister in connection with this question, and M. Jules Favre allowed himself to be carried away by his earnestness to a point which led to a severe rebuke from the President. In denying that the monarchy of July had ever repented of having admitted the jurisdiction of the jury, he said: "Doubtless it encountered formidable adversaries, so formidable that it succumbed in the struggle, but I take to witness the loyalty of those who do me the honor to listen to me, the most formidable of its adversaries was itself—it was its blindness, it was its obstinacy; and if it had made the few concessions that were asked of it, it certainly would still be standing erect in France, and on its ruins would not have been erected the Empire which commenced by juggling us out of our liberties."

I need not say that this declararation gave rise to violent reclamations from the partisans of the Government, and in obedience to a summons from the President the orator withdrew it. After some further observations from MM. Jules Favre and Ernest Picard, the announcement was put and negatived by a majority of 234 to 35, thus terminuating all hope of the improvement of the bill by the adoption of the jury system for offences of the Press.

Yesterday (Monday) the discussion opened on an amendment proposed to article 10 by M. Jules Simon and ten other members of the Opposition. It was couched in the following terms:

"Prosecutions for violations or offences committed by the intermediary of the Press can only be carried on within a period of three months, commencing from the day on which the deposit of the journal or book will have taken place."

After a discussion in which M. M. Jollibois, Councilor of State, M. Pinard, Minister of the Interior, M. Jules Favre and M. Picard took part, the amendment was put and voted down by a majority of 199 to 45. So was also an amendment offered by M. Pamard to the effect that newspapers in giving reports of trials before the civil tribunals, should be forbidden to name the parties interested, or even to give such indications as might lead to their being known. Article 10 was then adopted.

To article 11, which substitutes fines for imprisonment in all cases of press offences, Baron de Bauverger offered an amendment declaring that act 463 of the Penal Code should not be applicable to journals. The amendmendment was favorably received, and with the article was referred to the Commission.

To-day (Tuesday) the debate on the remaining articles of the bill is being continued, and it will probably not be terminated before Friday. The *projet du loi* on the right of public reunions will come up next for discussion.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Brazilian Army to be Increased—News from the Seat of War—Growing Importance of the Outbreak in the Argentine Confederation—The Cholera.

From the Anglo Brazilian Times Jan. 23.

The tone of feeling in the City of Rio de Janeiro during the ending fortnight has been somewhat depressed owing to the continued absence of favorable news from the seat of war, and the consequent fluctuations of exchange. Added to those are the unlooked for proportions which the revolution of Santa Fé has acquired, and the evidences of such a sentiment of reaction in the Argentine Confederation against the continuance of the war, and of a sense of prostrated energies, doubtless greatly induced by the ravages of cholera and the attendant suspension of business, that it appears most probable that the only candidates for the Presidency who will have the public favor will be those who pledge themselves to the reestablishment of peace.

Under such circumstances obtaining in the River Plate it is felt that the measures of the Brazilian Government must be of a very decisive kind. Among others the immediate and large increase of the army is anticipated, whether by the suspension of the guarantees or, as some think more just and politic, a percentage levy on the slaves, those willing to enlist on being freed, their owners receiving compensation, or, as more advantageous, enlistment of foreigners in Europe and the United States. Whatever means may, however, be more lately adopted for the reinforcement of the army, recruiting is pursued with unflagging activity and resolution, and the northern packets still bring down their loads of men destined for service, even the jails being opened to the call. With these and with the purchases of slaves, to enlist for freedom, from two to three thousand men per month are forwarded.

The later intelligence from the seat of war remains unchanged from the character it assumed after the fighting in the beginning of December, and with the exception of a very few trifling affairs, requiring no special note, the belligerents stand solely on the watch. Lopez has erected some works in the Chaco to protect his road to the Bermejo. This road the Marquis de Caxias reports in his official dispatches to be of little real service to the enemy. No extraordinary amount of sickness prevailed in the army and fleet.

In the Argentine Confederation the outbreak in the Province of Santa Fé had become much more serious than was anticipated, and the insurgents had driven off vessels trying to land Government troops. Rosario and Santa Fé were both in their hands and they were receiving support from other parts. Gen. Mitre was daily expected with three regiments from Paraguay, and, with Paunero's forces and others from Buenos Ayres, it was believed he would be able to make terms of amicable adjustment, Orono, the expelled Governor, having caused the outbreak, in the first place, by arbitrary interference of the elections.

The picture of the River Plate as it exists under the flagellations of cholera is melancholy in the extreme. Business utterly at a standstill, semi-abandoned cities threatened with starvation from the want of the customary supplies, families fleeing from place to place from the plague that was pursuing them, complete stagnation everywhere, no thought, no care but for the threatened life—such is La Plata now. While in the City of Buenos Ayres the mortality had decreased to forty daily, after carrying off 2,000 persons in its second visitation, the disease had spread to other parts, to the south, into the interior provinces, along the Paraná into Entre Rios, up the Uruguay into the Banda Oriental, and down to Montevideo.

AUSTRALASIA.

Miscellaneous Intelligence from the Colonies.

By the arrival of the overland mail in London just previous to the sailing of the *City of Boston*, we are in receipt of late advices from Australasia. The dates are Melbourne Dec. 27, Sydney Dec. 21, Adelaide Dec. 28, and Brisbane Dec. 19.

The Melbourne papers were still filled with long accounts of the rejoicings and *fetes* consequent upon the visit of Prince Alfred to the colony.

In South Australia, the two Houses had been prorogued to the 14th February, but it was not at all probable that the present Assembly would ever meet again, for the time of its dissolution arrives in March, so that the present prorogation may be regarded as its death knell.

Before dismissing the Legislature, his Excellency the Governor gave his assent to twenty-nine new bills. Seven of the number relate to public works or to the loans necessary to be raised for those works. The total amount to be borrowed in the English market is £811,000.

The crops generally will be a failure. Red rust is almost everywhere. Thousands of acres of wheat are not worth reaping. Appeals have been made to the Government to provide seed-wheat for those farmers who have suffered most. A commission to inquire into diseases in cereals has been appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Legislature. Wheat has gone up to 8s. per bushel, and flour to £20 per ton.

A new and liberal Marriage Bill, putting all the religious sects in a position of perfect equality, has passed through the Legislature, and been assented to by the Governor.

The Brisbane *Courier* says that a bill to regulate and control the importation of South Sea Island labor, which is just now much fancied by sugar-planters, squatters and others, in Queensland, has been introduced into Parliament. "At present these people are brought here (it adds) in an entirely illegal way, and when they are here have no more rights or power to obtain redress of wrongs, if they are wronged, than so many African negroes would have in Cuba."

The approaching departure of His Excellency Sir George Bowen for New-Zealand, and the coming of his successor, Capt. Kennedy, were almost the only other subjects of political interest at the departure of the mail.

THE QUESTION OF CITIZENSHIP.

British Comments Upon the Congressional Proceedings in Regard Thereto.

From the London Times, Feb. 12.

* * * It is perfectly natural that the United States should take the initiative in adding a new chapter on this subject to International law. The American nation, like ancient Rome, is mainly composed of immigrants, but, unlike ancient Rome, it remains on terms of equality and friendship with the European monarchies whose subjects these immigrants, or their ancestors, once were. The report presented by the Committee which framed the bill for the protection of naturalized American citizens shows how vast a proportion of the population is foreign born or of foreign descent. These figures are quite sufficient to justify the action of Congress in responding to President Johnson's invitation. We observe with pleasure that Gen. Banks' Committee does not propose to determine international rights by municipal legislation alone, but only to pass a statutory declaration of those rights which may guide its own Government in negotiation. At the same time it is material to correct a misconception on which its report appears to have been partially founded. It is not true, so far as we are aware, that "naturalized citizens of the United States, being present in Great Britain without the commission of any offence, have been arrested, tried, convicted, sentenced, and punished as criminals upon the ground that they were natural-born subjects of the Crown, that their allegiance was perpetual and indefeasible except by its consent, and that they were subject, therefore, to its laws, and liable to punishment, not only for offences committed within its jurisdiction, but for words spoken and acts performed in the United States." As no instance of such proceedings is here specified, we cannot refute the assertion in detail, but it is easy to explain how it has gained currency in the United States. In the first place, the common-law theory of perpetual allegiance undoubtedly warrants the conviction of a natural, born subject for offences committed abroad, though it may not have been enforced against any Fenian prisoner. In the next place, an unequivocal indication of treasonable intent on Irish soil or in Irish waters, however slight, coupled with overwhelming proof of treasonable conspiracy in America, may be quite sufficient to convict any one, whether a British subject or an American citizen, of treason-felony within the United Kingdom. The plot against the life of President Lincoln, as one of our American contemporaries suggested, might have been concerted in Italy, yet if Booth had been arrested in America, even before completing his design, all that had passed in Italy might have been received in evidence against him. Again, the refusal of a mixed jury, claimed by one or two of the prisoners tried before the Dublin Commission, has been plausibly, though most erroneously interpreted as if it subjected them to punishment for acts of treason committed in America. Now, the concession of a mixed jury is, at most, an indulgence sanctioned by the comity of nations, or rather by the exceptional liberality of our municipal law toward foreigners. Even if the propositions of Gen. Banks' Committee were embodied in an act of Parliament to-morrow, it would not follow inevitably that it could be demanded as a right by the United States Government on behalf of its naturalized citizens. As it is, the refusal cannot be treated as a grievance, though it may serve as an illustration of the consequences resulting from the existing rule against voluntary expatriation.

Having protested against the language of the report on this point, we hasten to add that it is otherwise characterized by fairness and moderation. Apart from the style, which may provoke a smile from an English reader, it exposes forcibly the absurdity of adhering to a feudal notion of allegiance, and assigns the practical reason for abandoning it, with due reservations. Though Great Britain receives no share of the flattery profusely lavished on Prussia, the report is not drawn up in a spirit of hostility toward this country, and the speech of Gen. Banks, in introducing it to the House of Representatives, was conciliatory in its tone. One passage in it, indeed, proves that he was fully conscious of the difficulties surrounding legislation on a subject which can only be settled by international agreement: "He might be asked why the bill did not declare the right of expatriation as a right of American citizens. The answer was perfectly clear. A legislative act at this day by the Congress of the United States recognizing the right of expatriation would be interpreted by European Governments as a declaration dating from this time, and would effectually cut off all privileges and claims of naturalized citizens up to this time." In other words, no single nation is competent to confer privileges on its citizens residing abroad by retrospective legislation, and it is equally certain that it cannot do so even prospectively, except with the consent of foreign Governments. It must always be remembered that, after all, the question is upon what conditions Governments will admit persons coming from abroad into their own territories. Neither Great Britain nor Prussia assumes for a moment to exercise any control over natural-born emigrants so long as they remain in America. The controversy respecting their position only arises when they return of their own accord to their native shores, and it manifestly rests with their former sovereign to decide, in the first instance, what that position is to be. There is, properly speaking, no conflict of rights, but only of interests, between the country of their birth and the country of their adoption. Such conflicts of interest, however, often turn out to be more apparent than real, and the nominal right of treating returned Fenians as British subjects would be *dearly purchased by the duty of protecting them as such all over the world.*

New-Hampshire Politics.

The Concord *Statesman*, in an article on the election prospects, says:

"The hopeful prospects of the Republicans of New-Hampshire have undergone no change between our last and this paper. All our accounts, it is true, are not alike favorable. Losses are to be encountered in some towns, and gains made in others; but the general tenor of advices is that the Republicans realize the importance of the election, are doing all in their power to achieve victory, and have gone into the battle determined to win. They are conscious of the extraordinary measures adopted by the enemy, and have set in motion an equal amount of machinery, the ramifications of which are as broad and as long as the State. Our friends are working not merely with energy, but with that confidence which lightens even exhausting toil, and puts a spring into even laggard heels."

The *Statesman* also gives this paragraph:

"One of the Democratic stump orators from New-York remarked in the Phœnix hotel, last Saturday, that he revered the memory of Abraham Lincoln, but was surprised to find that his Democratic audiences did not receive this sentiment with satisfaction."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Travelers' Club—Lecture by Hon. E. G. Squier.

The Travelers' Club, of New-York, has been in existence for three years, and numbers upward of two hundred members. It is designed to be "a social resort of travelers, explorers, *savans*, artists and others of congenial tastes, without regard to nationality, politics, or residence," and has for its object "the acquisition and dissemination of geographical, statistical and general knowledge of various countries." One of its modes of accomplishing its purpose is through *conversaziones* and occasional lectures by distinguished travelers, to which sympathizers with the objects of the Club, male and female, may be invited. Lectures have been delivered before the Club by some of the most eminent travelers, explorers, and scholars of the day. Last evening the members of the Club and their invited guests, met at the rooms in Fifth-avenue to hear a lecture from Hon. E. G. Squier, the Commissioner of the United States in Peru. The rooms were filled, and the lecturer throughout much applauded.

Mr. Squier commenced by saying that, as at the last reunion of the Club the members had been entertained and instructed by a spirited account of Brazil and the Amazon, from the Atlantic to Peru, by Rev. Mr. Fletcher, he proposed now to say something on Peru from the Pacific to the Amazon. Mr. Fletcher had ascended that mighty river to the head of navigation, while he (Mr. Squier) had clambered over the Cordillera to the sources of the same stream among the towering peaks of the snowy Andes. And while Mr. Fletcher had seen it pouring its world of waters into the Atlantic, through a mouth two hundred miles broad, he had stood at its fountain head, where it trickled from the little mountain lake of La Raya, a pinched, half-frozen rivulet, whose flow might almost be stopped by the outspread palm. Perhaps no two travelers had more widely differing experiences to relate than Mr. Fletcher and himself. No two regions on earth could offer greater contrasts than Peru and Brazil—whether in the aspects of nature which they presented, in their climate, or in their productions. One was mainly a vast, hot, low, monotonous, alluvial region, traversed in every direction by great rivers, teeming with nameless varieties of fishes, and lined with gigantic forests blushing with flowers, fragrant with gums, and filled with birds and wild animals, among which a few thousand savages maintain a precarious existence against rank and rampant nature. The other was a region less vast in area, but infinitely more diversified, and invested with a thousand historical associations. Its Pacific coast is a long, rainless desert, intersected at intervals by the narrow green valleys of torrents fed by the melting snows of the gigantic Cordillera, that rises in solemn grandeur a few leagues back from the rocky shore. Its interior is a broad plateau or table land, elevated from 11,000 to 14,000 feet above the sea, and which may justly be called the Thibet of America. It is bounded on one hand by the great unbroken mountain billow of the Cordillera, and on the other by the loftier but less continuous chain of the Andes, whose icy summits, like close-set silver lances, glitter along the eastern horizon. Here are the frosty, arid, uninhabitable *Despoblados*, and the scarcely less extensive *Punas*, on whose hardy grasses the llama and alpaca find scanty subsistence. Here, too, are the mountain-encircled *bolsones*, or vales, in which we find the climate and products of the temperate zone, where the Incas developed their wonderful civilization; and also the deep, narrow, tropical valleys in which the thousand affluents of the Amazon gather their waters, before they break away, with many a plunge and noisy cataract, through the dark gorges of the Andes, down into the plains of Brazil. Mr. Squier proceeded to give, and not unfrequently in most eloquent terms, a highly interesting account of the country of his visit, its history, topography, and of the picturesque in its scenery; and, in conclusion made brief reference to the actual condition of Peru, and the origin and state of its quarrel with Spain. He showed that from a variety of causes the white population of the country is diminishing relatively, if not absolutely, and that there is good reason for believing that the day is not far distant when the Indians of the interior will assert and maintain their independence, and in some form restore, as they several times have very nearly succeeded in doing, the empire of the Incas, under one of the descendants of those wise and powerful sovereigns. Such a result would not, he thought, be a misfortune either to Peru or the world.

Police Trials.

Commissioner Acton presided at the hearing of complaints made by citizens against members of the Police force yesterday. There were but nine cases in all, and two of these only were interesting.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.

Officer Robt. Ramsay was charged by Dewitt Brush with clubbing him and his horses on the evening of the 19th inst., in West-street. Brush, who is a cartman, said he was at Pier No. 2 with his truck, having upon it a load of cotton, 4,500 pounds; he got fast with another truck and was unable to relieve himself; that the officer came to him, swore at him, and ordered him off, and that he could not get away, his horses being fast, and that then the officer beat him upon the head and body with his club, and also beat his horses badly. Several witnesses were called to prove the assault, but failed to show anything further in this direction than that the two men struggled together, the complainant first taking hold of the officer's club. The place was completely blockaded for several hours. A conductor of a belt railroad car testified that Brush persistently refused to make an effort to remove his truck, and that he was the main cause of the delay. He and his cars were delayed there three hours; the passengers had to get along on foot or as best they could. He was from 3:35 until 9 P. M.—five hours and twenty-five minutes—making his way from the Battery to Fifty-ninth-street.

ONLY ONE HUNDRED PASSENGERS.

Officer Masterson was called to answer a complaint that he had improperly arrested the driver of Third-avenue car No. 91. Counsel for the Third-avenue Railroad Company appeared to sustain the charge. It appeared that in Third-avenue, near Fourteenth-street, when the car had over 100 passengers upon it, the team refused to go on, and that the driver persisted in his efforts to make it go. Luckily for the team, Mr. Bergh was close by and remonstrated, and officer Masterson was called in. One of the horses, Mr. Bergh said yesterday, was so wind-broken that his stentorious breathing could be heard a block off. Masterson took the driver off the car and took him to his Precinct Station-house, where he gave his promise to appear at Jefferson Market Court on the following day to answer the charge, and was permitted to go. The case was sent for trial to Special Sessions, where it will shortly come up. In the meantime the Railroad Company preferred the charge against the officer that he took the driver to the Precinct Station, instead of accompanying him to the depot. Mr. Berg very ably defended the officer as having done his duty; he could not leave his post without some explanation, and by the step he took the driver was less inconvenienced ultimately than if the officer had accompanied him to Sixty-second-street and thereafter made the charge. Counsel for the Railroad Company did not think that 100 passengers were too many for the horses, neither did the driver, but everybody else in court did. Mr. Acton thought the officer acted judiciously, under the circumstances.

Metropolitan Fire Department.

At the meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the Fire Department yesterday, the Committee on Buildings reported that there was no immediate necessity to seek a renewal of the lease of the engine-house in East Thirty-third-street, as the present demise does not expire until June 1, 1869. The same committee reported in favor of permitting the Fire Insurance patrol to occupy No. 173 Elm-street.

The Committee on Hose reported that there was no necessity to take notice of the complaint that the Department was infringing John S. Mackey's patent hose-clamp. The President reported that he had, in compliance with the wishes of the Board, returned to Emanuel Lowenston the sum of $3, with a homily on the impropriety of bribing inspectors of public buildings to cause them to neglect the faithful discharge of their important duties.

A communication was read in reference to the alleged freezing up of the hydrants at the fire in Beekman-street. The Croton Water Board denied that the fault was theirs. The Committee on Finances reported in favor of paying bills to the amount of $18,000 97. The death of Patrick W. Hennessy, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 3, was reported. Also that Foreman M. Kelly, of same company, had his arm broken while proceeding to the fire on the Third-avenue, on the 13th inst.

Commissioner Myers offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That this Board feel grateful for the recent searching investigation by a Committee of the Honorable House of Assembly, into the system on which their business is conducted, into the efficiency of this Department under their control, into the economy and fidelity with which the public money is disbursed, and into the benefits derived therefrom directly or indirectly by individual Commissioners beyond the amount of their salary.

Resolved, That without anticipating the report of the said Committee, it is matter of pride for this Board to know that the evidence has established the fact, that this Department has been so managed as to prove upon such investigation an exception to the theory of many citizens, that to hold public office in the City of New-York, is necessarily to be incompetent, dishonest and corrupt.

The following decisions were promulgated by the Committee on Trials:

Fireman Wm. H. Pine, Engine Company No. 18, guilty of neglect of duty while on patrol—to forfeit five days pay; bellringer Addison A. Wilson, Post-office tower, guilty of intoxication and absence without leave—to be dismissed; fireman Wm. Graham, Hook and Ladder No. 14, guilty of absence without leave—to be dismissed. The Board was occupied up to a late hour trying various charges of breach of discipline.

Board of Audit.

At a regular meeting of this Board, yesterday, Messrs. Martindale, Bonney and Stewart, in the chair, the following claims were heard and decisions reserved:

Further testimony was submitted in the claim of Jeremiah Welsh for $1,312 29, for rent of room used as an armory for the Ninety-fifth Regiment, Col. Pinckney, in 1863-4. The bill was passed by the Common Council, and signed by the Mayor, but the Comptroller refused to pay, according to Col. Pinckney, because he was opposed to him (Pinckney) for his action while a member of the Legislature at Albany.

D. T. Wandell's claim of $10,000 damages against the Corporation for a breach of contract was resumed, and further testimony given. It was proved that claimant bought at auction the lease of four piers, on the North River, in the Spring of 1864, and that at the time of sale the auctioneer stated, on behalf of the Comptroller, that the piers would be repaired and put in good order by the Corporation, and that this promise was never fulfilled. Claimant's damages, he said, was based on a calculation of what the piers would have earned had they been put in repair.

No other claims being ready for a hearing the Board adjourned to 12 o'clock M. to-day.

Internal Revenue.

A telegram received from Washington yesterday announced that Deputy Commissioner Harland would be in New-York Friday or Saturday. During his absence no important seizures have been made, although a number of detentions of small lots of whisky are recorded. The cases will be disposed of by Mr. Harland on his arrival.

The distillery of England & Evans, Avenue A, entered Sunday night by Col. Porter and other inspectors, under the direction of Collector Bailey, of the Fourth District, remains in charge of the United States Marshal. The rectifying establishment adjoining is held by Collector Bailey. The object of the raid on the distillery was to ascertain for a certainty if the reports charging Government officials with complicity in the illicit manufacture of whisky were correct. Col. Porter states that he found mash and a quantity of molasses in tubs, a large quantity of whisky in the cistern-room, and a connection with the adjoining rectifying establishment.

The Johnson Recruits.

The headquarters of Brown, Tucker and McClelland, No. 208 Broadway, was not so crowded yesterday with persons desirous to enrol themselves in defence of Johnson against Congress as it was the two days previous. A number of the applicants, learning that they were not entitled to any bounty on joining the association, refused to sign the roll, and turned their backs on the office and the managers with all the evidences of contempt. The work achieved yesterday by the projectors of the new enterprise was to them discouragingly light, and betokened most clearly that it was useless to attempt to work any longer upon the stupidity and ignorance of men out of employment.

Capt. Tucker has gone to Albany, for the purpose, it is said, of endeavoring to persuade the Legislature to take some action in reference to his arrest by the Police on Tuesday. The parties in charge of the office No. 208 Broadway declare that they are enrolling the names of voters and not soldiers. In either case the excitement is ended.

The Explosion on the Jas. A. Wright—Coroner's Inquest.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Smith, at the County Court-house, Brooklyn, on the body of Silas A. Dekin, recently killed by the boiler explosion on board the ship *Jas. A. Wright*, then lying off Bedloe's Island.

Thos. J. Herring, steward of the tugboat, deposed that at the time of the explosion there were six men in the vessel; the boilers in the boat were in her four years, and he never heard they were unfit for use; at the time of the occurrence the Captain was on the forward, the pilot in his proper place, and witness on the quarter deck; just before the explosion the gauge indicated that there was 60 pounds of pressure; could not say whether the engineer was competent; had never seen his papers; the Captain received injuries on the occasion which caused his death.

James A. Golrick, boiler maker, testified: That since the explosion he examined the boilers of the steamtug and found them in a bad condition—totally unfit for use; the engineer ought, for his own safety, to have examined the boiler that exploded; found ten of the fourteen braces extending from the shell to the head of the boiler broken; a portion of the head of the boiler was blown away; the iron of the kind called No. 3.

Daniel Birdsall, No. 89 York-street, Jersey City, gave evidence similar to that of last witness, and added that the braces were broken before the explosion; and that though the gauge may have indicated 60 pounds he should not wish to be in her with only 20 pounds pressure.

Timothy Seaman, pilot, swore that he knew the vessel when she came from Philadelphia, three years ago; she had then a certificate; knew the engineer, and believed he was a competent man.

The inquest was then adjourned to Friday, in order that the Government Inspector might be in attendance, to give evidence as to whether the boiler of the vessel had been inspected since she came to New-York.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ASH WEDNESDAY.—Yesterday the season of Lent was inaugurated by special services in all the Episcopal and Catholic Churches. In the morning the various Roman Catholic Churches in this City were largely attended, and after the Masses, the officiating clergymen signed the foreheads of each worshiper with ashes, as a token of their mortality. This custom, it is well known, gave this day the title of Ash Wednesday. The Episcopal Churches were also largely attended, and in some of the sacred edifices the "Miserere" was sung at the close of the services. Ash Wednesday was celebrated in Trinity Church by solemn and impressive services, which were attended by a large congregation. At 11 o'clock, the officiating clergy and choristers moved from the robing-room to the chancel, singing the "Miserere" as a processional hymn. Rev. Drs. VINTON and OGILBY, and Rev. Mr. OBERLEY, then officiated in the services. The "Benedicite" and "Benedictus" were sung to Anglican chants, and the Anthem was by FARRANT—the words commencing, "Lord, for thy tender mercies." Dr. VINTON intoned the Ante-Communion service, after which Rev. Dr. OGILBY preached an eloquent sermon, based on the General Collect for Lent, showing the objects and purposes of the Fast, and the way in which it can be made effectual. After the sermon, the "De Profundis" was sung, and the clergy retired singing the eighty-fifth Psalm as a recessional hymn.

THE ASTOR HOUSE.—This well-known hotel will be closed for repairs on the 1st of March. It has been leased to ALEX. MCC. STETSON and P. R. STETSON for a term of seven years. Important changes will be made by the owner, Mr. ASTOR, and the lessees. It is expected that $140,000 will be spent on the building, and that the alterations will occupy three months. A large elevator is to be put in the building for the use of guests, a new kitchen and laundries are to be put in, and the round holes on the fourth floor are to be cut square. The office will be changed from its present position to directly in front of the entrance. The house is to be repainted and refurnished throughout in the best possible manner.

SALE OF SCRANTON COAL.—At the regular monthly sale of Scranton Coal yesterday, prices were somewhat higher than at the previous sale. The attendance was large, and the bidding unusually brisk. The whole of the lump coal—9,000 tons—was taken by Mr. CLARKE, and the whole of the steamer coal—9,000 tons—by Mr. TALMADGE. The remaining parcels were also bid off in large lots. The following prices were realized:

9,000 tons lump coal	$3 45
9,000 tons steamer coal	3 80
10,000 tons grate coal	4 25 @ 4 40
5,000 tons egg coal	4 27½@ 4 57½
12,000 tons stove coal	5 10 @ 5 25
5,000 tons chestnut coal	3 90 @ 4 00

ALDERMAN ROONEY.—Mr. D. O'C. TOWNLEY gave a humorous reading on Tuesday evening, at Woodside, N. J., in aid of the building fund of St. John's Episcopal Church at that place. Woodside Hall, in which the reading was given, was crowded, notwithstanding the snow-storm prevailing. Mr. TOWNLEY narrated "The Latest Experience of Alderman Rooney," the reading being illustrated by phantasmagoria and the fun of the story much enhanced thereby. If all the irrepressible laughter on the part of the audience from the beginning of the narration of the experience to the end of it be evidence that the audience were pleased, they were so beyond doubt, as their mirth was uproarious.

FIRE.—At 4.30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the attic story of the rear building, No. 111 Nassau-street, occupied by JOHN FOX, janitor, whose furniture and clothing were entirely destroyed. Loss $500, no insurance. The third floor is occupied as a pension and printing office by Mr. GREENFIELD. The second floor is occupied as a lawyer's office by NOLAN, STEMLER, & LEDWITH. The first floor is occupied by COLLMAN & DRISCOLL as a bar and billiard room. All of these tenants sustained slight losses by fire and water. The building was damaged to the extent of $1,000, insured, and owned by Gen. SICKLES.

A CARMAN ROBBED.—A carman in the employ of HUNT, TILLINGHAST & Co., wholesale cloth dealers at No. 112 Duane-street, was sent on Tuesday afternoon to the store of BROKARD BROTHERS, on the corner of Astor-place and Fourth-avenue, with seventeen pieces of cloth for delivery. When he arrived at his destination the carman discovered that four pieces of fine English broadcloth, valued at $1,600, had been stolen from his vehicle. The Police have been notified, but they have no clue to the supposed thieves.

SOIREE AT DE GARMO'S.—Mr. DE GARMO gave one of his pleasant *soirées* at his Academy, No. 82 Fifth-avenue, Tuesday evening. As is customary with these most enjoyable reunions, the handsome hall was crowded with the present and past pupils of Mr. DE GARMO, and with their friends. The ladies were dressed with much taste, and it is all but superfluous to say the dancing was kept up until a late hour. A supper, at which there were all of the comforts and none of the cram so characteristic of balls and *soirées*, wound up a most enjoyable evening.

JERSEY CITY YACHT CLUB.—The ninth annual reception by this club took place at the New-York Assembly Rooms last evening. The attendance was numerous, representatives from a number of other yacht clubs being present. The Reception Committee consisted of Messrs. CLARKE, WALTON, VANDUSER, MILLER and STURN, and the Floor Committee of Messrs. GRAIN, SMITH, REYNOLDS and others. The affair passed off pleasantly, dancing being kept up with spirit until a late hour.

WORK AND INCIDENTS OF ARMY LIFE.—Miss CLARA BARTON, "the FLORENCE NIGHTENGALE of America," as she has been termed, last night repeated, at Cooper Institute, her lecture entitled "Work and Incidents of Army Life," giving a graphic description of the many interesting events coming under her own observation during her connection with the sanitary department of the army. Prof. FROBISHER recited "Sheridan's Ride" in his usual inspiriting manner. The proceeds of the lecture are to be devoted to the aid of our disabled veterans.

THE MISSING BARGEMAN.—Yesterday we stated the facts concerning the disappearance of MATTHEW SENNETT on Saturday evening last, and of the arrest of ABRAHAM DURFEE on suspicion of homicide, as he had been the last person seen in the company of SENNETT. Yesterday, Justice LEDWITH reviewed the circumstances of the case, and coming to the conclusion that there was not the slightest reason to believe that DURFEE had dealt foully with SENNETT, ordered that he be discharged, and the case against him dismissed.

THE HARLEM BRIDGE.—The Harlem Bridge Commissioners have made a report to the Legislature, setting forth that it will require $54,500 to complete the bridge; $20,100 to complete the south approach; $51,900 to finish the north approach, and $3,000 to remove the submerged piers. The unexpended appropriation is $33,808 04, and the work will require a further appropriation of $43,791 96.

WORK FOR POOR WOMEN.—The Children's Aid Society is now distributing work among poor women near its industrial schools, thus helping hundreds of deserving persons. The garments are afterward sold again at reduced rates to the poor, or given to half-clad children. This is the most sensible way of aiding the destitute. Mere alms-giving does not accomplish half so much.

FALLING OFF IN EMIGRATION.—The following figures go to show that our anticipations of a marked decrease in emigration this year promise to be but too truthful: Number of emigrants arrived from Jan. 1, 1868, to Feb. 19, 1868, 7,739; arrived since to Feb. 26, 1868, 849; total, 8,588. To same date in 1867, 11,979.

A MUSICAL PARTY.—The young ladies of Home Institute, Tarrytown, entertained their friends with a *soirée musicale*, on Monday, the 24th inst. The music consisted of choice selections, both vocal and instrumental, which were executed in a manner highly creditable to themselves and their talented Professor.

POETICAL READING.—An original poem, entitled, "Two Wasted Lives," will be read by the author, Mr. HENRY S. SMITH, at Dodworth Hall, this evening. The occasion is likely to be an interesting one.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—At an early hour yesterday morning a middle-aged man named GEORGE GODFREY was attacked by a party of New-York rowdies in Fulton-street, near the City Hall, knocked down and robbed. Officer REEVE, of the Forty-first Precinct, hearing the outcry, ran to GODFREY's assistance, and arrested HAWLEY PHILLIPS, who was trying to escape. PHILLIPS said he had helped the injured man, and then offered him a roll of money he had picked up while "assisting" GODFREY. PHILLIPS was locked up, as the assaulted man said he was one of the assailants. GODFREY is said to have been intoxicated when the row occurred.

FUNERAL OF A MERCHANT.—The funeral services of D. H. CONKLING, late of the firm of H. B. CLAFLIN & Co., were held yesterday afternoon in the First Presbyterian Church, and were conducted by Rev. Dr. C. S. ROBINSON and Rev. Dr. HOLME. The deceased died in Paris on the 7th instant, of Roman fever. His remains arrived on Monday last, and were yesterday placed in a vault at Greenwood to await interment on the return of Mrs. CONKLING, in two or three weeks. Mr. CONKLING was 42 years of age.

NEW-JERSEY.

HUDSON COUNTY COURT.—The criminal trials in the Hudson County Court, for the January term, were concluded yesterday. In the Court of Quarter Sessions the following cases were disposed of: Jeremiah Haley, Julia Riley, Jas. and Catharine Lannan, were found guilty of assault and battery; Charles W. Mahan, Jersey City policeman, tried for assault and battery, was found guilty; John Davies, Jas. Greely and John Willis, convicted of stealing from the New-Jersey Railroad Company, were sent to the State Reform School.

DEATH OF WELL-KNOWN CITIZENS.—Mr. JOHN SYLVESTER, a well-known citizen of Hudson County, died at his residence in Jersey City at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, after a brief illness. He was one of the principal owners of the steamboat *John Sylvester* at the time she was built, now plying on the James River. WILLIAM KENDEL, styled "King Gambrinus," a well-known keeper of a German public house in Hoboken, died at his residence in Washington-street, early yesterday morning, after a short illness.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

MARINE INSURANCE—PERFECTION OF THE CONTRACT—APPLICATION—REJECTION—NOTICE PRINCIPAL AND AGENT.

The Ætna Insurance Company, plaintiff in error vs. *Samuel H. Webster.*—On the 25th of November, 1860, the defendant in error, owner of the schooner *Ottoca*, applied to one Webber, long the agent of the plaintiff in error, at East Saginaw, Mich., for a policy of insurance for the balance of the navigation season. Webster had previously procured insurance upon his vessel of the same Company through the same agent. Upon this application, Webber, the agent, immediately filled up a policy, countersigned it, and delivered it to Webster. The policy was duly signed by the President and Secretary of the Company, and was in the ordinary form of marine insurance. The last clause preceding the clause of execution is: "This policy shall not be binding until countersigned by W. L. Webber, Esq., Agent of the Company at East Saginaw, Michigan;" and following the signatures of the President and Secretary were these words: "Countersigned at East Saginaw, this 25th day of September, 1860, Wm. L. Webber, Agent."

On the trial it was shown by the Company, that prior to the day in question Webber had been duly instructed to make no insurance on behalf of the Company on the hulls of vessels, until an application therefor (one having been made in the case) had been first taken, signed by the party desiring the insurance, and forwarded to the general agent of the Company at Buffalo, for his approval or rejection. The general agent received the application on the 29th September, and indorsed it "non-approved," and returned it to Webber by mail, writing him at the same time that the Company would not take hull risks in the latter end of the Fall, &c., &c. The schooner was lost on the 25th of October, and upon Webster's calling to give notice of the loss, Webber informed him that the "application" had been rejected. This was the first notice of the rejection given to Webster by the Company. The defendant in error maintained that where a principal has permitted an agent to hold himself out as having authority to do a particular act, although the agent's authority has been limited by private instructions, the principal is bound by the act of the agent within the general scope of his powers. The plaintiff in error argued that the Company had acted in good faith in rejecting the application, and that it was not bound to give notice to Webster of its rejection. If the policy was not good unless the application was approved by the general agent, there was no contract until that approval, and consequently no need of "notice" to the applicant in case of disapproval.

Under the instructions of the Court the question of good faith in the transaction, on the part of the Company, was left to the jury. The Court charged the jury that if the company did reject the application in good faith it was bound thereupon, under the circumstances of the case, to give notice of the rejection within a reasonable time to the plaintiff, (defendant here;) that if that notice was not given to Webster, and no knowledge of it came to him until after the loss of the vessel in October, he was not notified within a reasonable time, and is, in that event, entitled to recover.

So these instructions and exceptions were taken, and the cause comes here thereon, the parties maintaining the same general positions taken in the Court below, and many other minor propositions.

George B. Hibbard for plaintiff in error; Wm. P. Wells for defendant in error.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

THE SHERRY CASE.

The United States vs. *1,209 Quarter Casks, &c., of Sherry Wine.*—The trial of this case was continued yesterday, the expert Mr. Henshaw being on the stand and examined by Mr. Evarts. He stated that he was in the employ of the Government under an agreement to pay him fifteen dollars in gold per day, traveling expenses to be paid from London to this country and back. He further said that £14 or £16 per butt was the lowest price he ever knew Spanish wine sold for in London, and that wine not equal to the wine he had examined here in the Custom-house, and that he had not known wine similar to that in the Custom-house to be sold for less than £18 in the English market, and that he valued it at £23 per butt, which would be 83 cents per gallon, in gold, at Cadiz.

Cross-examined by Mr. Stoughton—I failed in business in 1866; my business was in wine and spirits; did business from September, 1865, to September or October, 1866; do not know to a certainty when I applied in bankruptcy; in my business I was engaged in dealing in nearly all kinds of wine; I sold about twenty eight butts of sherry, I think; do not know whose brand; knew it was a Spanish wine, and came from Cadiz; do not think it was sherry; it had no brand; bought sherry wine—twelve quarter casks in all, I think I bought; sold it at retail; this was branded with a crown from Peter Domicq; I do not say that the wine I have tasted here in bond was worth eighty-three cents when it was first put in bond, but it has improved since, and I have added £1 per butt; I was never employed to swear in this case, but came here for the Government in September, 1866; I receive now $15 in gold per day; I was employed by Mr. Farwell for the Treasury Department; met him at the Langham Hotel; Mr. Marshal told me that he would introduce me to a gentleman who would give me this appointment; saw Mr. Farwell first on the 23d or 26th of August, 1866; my pay dates from the 20th of September; I receive $15 per day in gold up to May 1—$7 50 per day for salary, $7 50 per day for board and expenses; this does not include traveling expenses; that is additional; since I was employed I have done nothing but taste samples; am a servant of the Government; Mr. Farwell has nothing to do with me; have never had an interview with the Secretary of the Treasury; my only intercourse has been with Mr. Farwell and other Treasury officers; I have always considered myself competent to judge wine; it makes no difference to me whether the Government loses this claim or not; I get my money; I got samples of wine from certain firms in London, and also agents; I think about a pint from each; also got price currents; did not tell them what I want them for; the samples are locked up in my room at my hotel; I can produce them; I have samples of the lowest prices of sherries which they put their brand on; nothing lower than the kinds which they brand; have given you as near as I know the conversation between Mr. Farwell and me; Mr. Farwell said it would be advisable for me to provide myself with circulars and samples, which I did; Mr. Farwell's instructions were that I was to testify in what Government cases I was required; did not tell me what I was to testify about; gave me a letter of introduction to the District-Attorney and Mr. Evarts, and that I was to obey the instructions of the gentlemen. Mr. Farwell told me that the Court was in litigation with wine importers, and that I was to testify in courts of law regarding wines; when I speak of Xeres wines I mean a certain district near Cadiz known as Xeres; did say that certain wines were not Xeres; my impression is that this wine grows in Xeres; I know that Xeres wines vary greatly in prices, but that they are better generally than other wines; the product of Moqua grapes is a filthy, nasty liquid; if sherry wine was made exclusively from Moqua grapes I could detect it instantly; I know nothing of Albuera wine; never heard of it; the wine I have tasted at the Custom-house is Xeres wine; I give it as my firm conviction and am certainly sure that the wine in question is not made from the Moqua grape; I know there is a great deal of so-called wine sold that is not wine, but that sherry is a sound, fermented wine; I think it possible that other wines may be boiled down and mixed with sherry to give it color and body.

By the Court—You have tasted this wine, put a certain value upon it, and have a notion as to its value; now would your judgment be altered if you found out that it had been adulterated, mixed with other wines? Would that alter your opinion of the value of the wine? A.—No; I should take it and value it by its brands, which is its marketable value; I have seen thousands of casks of wine with the Xeres brand on, of all prices and quality; I know nothing of the manufacture of wine, or anything about its process of fermenting or unfermenting; I buy wine altogether by samples, and I would prefer fermented wine, and would buy it in preference to unfermented wine; have seen loads of wine; about the quality of the wine in question, it is generally worth about £23; hardly ever brings more; I have tasted the wine in the Custom-house to-day; tasted, I think, my samples which I brought from London last Saturday.

Re-direct—I have seen the wine made from Moqua grapes, and it is of a very inferior quality; the Cadiz price for this Moqua was about £18, although it was bought for £12, its general price is from £14 to £16; this is all of my knowledg of Mcquo wine; these wines that I have seen in the Custom-house and tasted are the same class of wines that I have tasted in London as real sherry wine from Spain; I am not an expert in the wine manufature; the repute of sherry is its value; all I wish to know to convince me that the wine in question is sherry is its brand, which is conclusive; I do not know where the Provinces of Moqua, Albura or Rota are; I met with no difficulty in getting circulars or samples; I have never received instructions from Mr. Farwell in regard to this case, only to value wines; I have no interest in this case, nor do I care how it goes; these fourteen butts of sherry I bought were not recognized in London as sherry wine; my want of success in business has been from want of capital; I have been employed most of the time for from £200 to £300 a year.

John Marshall, sworn; I am a wine merchant of twenty years' standing in London, with large connections; was engaged in one house from 1846 to 1860; dealt in all classes of wines; the annual sales were about 12,000 butts, half of which was sherry; I was manager of the export and import and Custom-house business; bills of lading passed through my hands, and in this manner I learned the foreign prices of wine; I know the prices were paid that were on the invoices, for I paid the duties myself, or superintended it; I left this house in 1860, on account of a few words and death of one of the firm; I dealt myself, from 1860 to 1863, in wines and spirits in a small way, knowing all the time the prices of sherry; in 1864 I was employed by the Brighton Hotel Company, which dealt in wines and supplied the hotel with wine, as well as others; I ordered the wines from London and inspected the invoices; I knew well the price of sherry; worked for this Company for nine months, when I returned to my old business; in September, 1866, I was employed by this Government, and came here in January, 1867; have been examined in various wine cases in different cities of the United States; get well paid for my work; I compared the wine in question with samples I brought from London; there has not been much variation in sherries for some years; there is in London a wine that corresponds with this wine in question; it is called a low grade of sherry; in buying wine I would have to taste the wine, test its quality to see that it compared with the invoices, and upon my statement the wine would be adjudged right; I know the actual payments were made according to my approval; the Cadiz price of low grade of sherries are well known in London; business is done with these Spanish houses with agents and branch houses; there are price currents of these sherries in London; I inquired of the agents the rates of sherry at times to keep me posted; The price of sherry was from £20 to £26 per butt. Gordon's wine, at £25 per butt, was worth about £3 more per butt than the wine in question; Gardner wine at £18 is inferior to the wine in question by about £5; another wine, £26, was about £2 better, being more clean and delicate to the taste; Roser's, a £23 wine, was about equal. I consider myself competent to judge these wines in question by my taste and remembrance of other wines; I know nothing of the manufacture of wines nor of the provinces of Spain; I know the wine as an article of commerce only; I have never known a wine to sell at Cadiz for $16 per quarter, cash; I have never known any sherry at Cadiz to sell lower than £16 per butt; the increase has been about £5 since my first knowledge of the prices; the wine of this class is inferior to the wine known as Crown Sherry; the madeira and sherry are about the same value; "free on board," means everything paid until the wines are on board, when, after that, all expenses are on the buyer; the commission generally is from 5 to 10 per cent.; the wine would be 82c. per gallon; from this would be a discount of three per cent. for cash. Mr. Evarts then offered in evidence price currents of certain London Houses which were objected to and ruled out by the Court.

Cross-examined by Mr. Webster: I was engaged by Mr. Gibbs, agent of the United States Treasury at London; I met him through an advertisement; I was engaged in September, 1866, and left in December for the United States; my first testimony was given in San Francisco, then in New-York, and afterward in Boston; I had a desk for ten years in a counting-house; was manager of exports and imports; I was not known as the taster indoors; was the outdoor taster; I tasted in the vaults; Mr. Fenwick was the responsible taster of the house, which is a responsible position; his salary would be about £200; they do not get large salaries; I decline to state my own salary; bills of lading and invoices were passed to me to enter; letters were also passed to me for my information; I gave the instructions to the clerk to make out Custom House papers, who, when he had finished, took the papers to the Custom House, and had the wines entered; I did not go to the Custom House generally myself; they paid for the goods upon the determination of Mr. Fenwick as the taster of the house; I was blender, which means the blending of the several wines from Spain together to make a wine to suit the market; Mr. Fenwick was taster, and determined the wines to be blended; I was shipping clerk and manager; the salary of shipping clerks vary from £20 to £120 per annum; Mr. Fenwick was the salesman; I acted under Mr. Fenwick's instructions in regard to blending wines; my export business was the transferring of orders from the order-book to the shipping-book, see to the repairing of casks, and that salesmen did as they were told; to see that the goods were aboard of vessel, and to get bills of lading signed; our business in sherry exceed that of other wines.

At this point the Court adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 26.

Before Judge Barnard.

STREET OPENINGS—MOTION FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSIONERS.

The Corporation Counsel to-day presented the petitions, &c., in a number of cases of street openings, and asked to have the Court appoint Commissioners of Award and Assessment in each. Among the applications were the following: For the opening of Ninety-first-street, from Fourth-avenue to the East River; One Hundred and Fifth-street, from Third-avenue to Harlem River; Eighty-fifth-street, from Fourth-avenue to Harlem River; Eighty-seventh-street, from Second-avenue to the East River, where it is not already opened; Eighty-second-street, from Second-avenue to Harlem River; One Hundred and Twelfth-street, from Second-avenue to Harlem River, wherever it is not now opened; certain portions of Madison-avenue and Seventy-second-street, from Tenth-avenue to the Hudson River. The property-holders on the line of the last-named street asked to have Mr. Waterbury appointed as one of the Commissioners. Other gentlemen were also named. The owners ask that the street may be put through with as much rapidity as possible. The General Term of this Court made an order a few months ago that all applications of this nature must be made before a full Bench, but it seems that that order has been vacated.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TRIALS—FEB. 26.

Before Judge Barrett, without a Jury.

ACTION TO SET ASIDE CHATTEL MORTGAGES FOR FRAUD.

Arthur Gentil vs. *Theodore J. Marcou et al.*—This is an action to set aside two mortgages, executed by plaintiff in 1865 to defendant, who claims to be an attorney at law, by which plaintiff transferred to defendant all the personal property and fixtures of the store kept by him at No. 733 Broadway. The complaint sets forth that the mortgages were given without any actual consideration, and for the purpose of protecting plaintiff's property from seizure by his creditors; that defendant, Marcou, was plaintiff's legal adviser at the time, and advised the giving of the mortgage for the purpose aforesaid; that Marcou, taking advantage of plaintiff's ignorance of the English language, misrepresented to him the character of the laws, and made him believe that unless he gave the aforesaid mortgages all his property would be taken from him; that the whole proceeding was a scheme on the part of Marcou, in connection with the other defendant, one Marie Josephene Davis, to defraud plaintiff.

The defence is a general denial.

The case is still on.

C. S. Spencer for plaintiff; Mr. Connolly and Mr. Bryan for defendants.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Justice Ingraham.

There was a lengthy calendar yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, but owing to the absence of important witnesses in several instances, only two prisoners were tried.

A NOTORIOUS SWINDLER.

Philip H. Ostrander, a middle-aged man of more than ordinarily genteel appearance and great fluency of speech, pleaded guilty of false pretences. The prisoner was arrested recently for collecting subscriptions of money which he said was for the relief of a widow lady who had been suddenly reduced from affluence to poverty. He represented that he was a missionary, and that his name was Rev. Albert Tracy. By means of these pretences he victimised scores of persons in this City, principally members of our leading church congregations. The publication of his arrest in the newspapers elicited letters from the authorities of Philadelphia, Washington, Boston and other leading cities, informing District-Attorney Hall that the prisoner is a "professional," and has served in prison more than once for similar tricks. He was remanded for sentence until Friday morning next.

BEARDING A LION.

Walter Brown, an adroit pickpocket, who has adopted the uncommon name of John Smith, was tried for stealing a watch valued at $100, from Police Sergeant Brush, of the Sixteenth Precinct, while the latter, in citizen's dress, was riding on the rear platform of one of the Eighth-avenue Railroad cars. In his manipulations the operator was unusually clumsy, and just at the moment when he drew the watch from the pocket, its owner seized him by the coat-collar, and marched him to the nearest Station-house, where he was provided with temporary quarters. The testimony fully justified a conviction, and the jury found accordingly. Justice Ingraham sentenced Brown to the State Prison for four years and nine months.

INDICTMENT FOR CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

The case of John McGowan, who is charged with driving a horse before a cart, which was too heavily laden for the beast's comfort, was called for trial, but for sufficient reasons was postponed until next week. The following is a literal copy of the body of the indictment found by the Grand Jury against the accused:

That John McGowan, late of the First Ward of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, being an evil, wickedly and cruelly disposed person, willfully and with malice aforethought, and well knowing, intending and permitting the premises hereinafter set forth, did, on the 28th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1868, at the Ward, City and County aforesaid, with force and arms, unnecessarily and cruelly, in the public streets of New-York, cause to be harnessed to a vehicle one creature of the equine race, commonly called a horse, and to be then and there driven, so that the said horse pulled said vehicle, and that while so used, was then and there, as he had been prior to said harnessing and driving and drawing and pulling, greatly and sorely distempered in his body, to wit: on the legs and neck, whereby under the driving and pulling aforesaid, the said horse was unable to proceed, and fell to the ground; whereby he, the said John McGowan, then and there tortured and tormented the said living creature, to wit: the horse aforesaid, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of the people of the State of New-York and their dignity.

It is said that a copy of the indictment shown to poor McGowan had a most distressing effect upon his mental faculties, well nigh overturning his brain. Never having had a "bill" of this kind presented to him before this, the recipient was naturally confounded by the minuteness of its details, and the harrowing language in which his offence is recited. The tautological character of the sentence in which the "harnessing and driving, and drawing and pulling," are set forth, Mr. McGowan understands and forgives; but the accusation that he, as "an evil, wickedly, and cruelly disposed person, with force and arms, did unnecessarily and cruelly drive one harnessed creature of the equine race, greatly and sorely distempered," before a vehicle, he can neither fully comprehend nor freely forgive.

The Court adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 26.

By Judge Barnard.

In the matter of Norman B. Griffin, a lunatic; motion denied.

Manara et al. vs. Albites et al.; motion denied.

John M. Burt vs. George W. Holman et al.; injunction dissolved.

Murphy vs. The Exchange Fire Insurance Company; judgment must be set aside; no notice of its entry was given to the defendant's attorney.

By Judge Ingraham.

Ferris vs. Aspinwall et al.; motion granted as to the sixth defence, and denied as to the others.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 26.

By Judge Brady.

Noyes, Receiver, vs. Haas; motion denied; (see opinion.)

Marsley vs. Mark; in this case the inquest must be set aside on payment of the plaintiff's disbursements therein, with $10 costs to him, to abide event.

By Judge Daly.

Schultz vs. Bradley; case settled.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE—BROOKLYN—FEB. 26.

Before Commissioner Jones.

ALLEGED ILLEGAL DISTILLERY.

The United States vs. *J. Aurenheimer.*—The hearing of this case was resumed. The chief evidence was that given by several witnesses who swore that a witness named Howlet, tendered for examination, could not be believed on oath, and had been frequently heard to say that he "would as soon kiss the Devil as the Bible." Other witnesses swore that the still seized, supposed to have been used for the manufacture of whisky, was merely used for the manufacture of vinegar. The further hearing was adjourned to Friday.

OPENING SEALED LETTERS.

The United States vs. *Jacob Stanford.*—The defendant was charged, on the complaint of Thomas Church, with having opened a letter, addressed "Thomas Church, care of Jacob Stanford, No. 5 Bridge-street, Brooklyn." The prosecuting witness alleges that the letter so addressed was opened by the prisoner. Immediately after having discovered this to be the case, Church made a complaint, and a warrant was issued and placed in the hands of Marshal Nodine. Stanford was arrested and arraigned before the Commissioners, by whom he has been held for trial in the sum of $500.

BROOKLYN COURT OF SESSIONS—FEB. 26.

Before Judge Troy, Justices Hoyt and Voorhies.

CHARGE OF MANSLAUGHTER AGAINST AN APOTHECARY.

The People vs. *R. M. Kennedy.*—The prisoner is a druggist, residing in Sixteenth-street, Gowanus, and was arraigned on a charge of manslaughter. Some time since a Mrs. Webster, residing also in Sixteenth-street, while laboring under illness, sent her son, a young boy, for some medicine to Mr. Kennedy, apothecary. The boy having arrived at the prisoner's house told that gentleman that Mrs. Webster had been sick for several weeks, and required some medicine to give her rest. This conversation took place at 8 o'clock in the evening. The boy got from the prisoner a paper containing two grains of morphine, with directions as to how it should be taken. The medicine was given to her at 9 o'clock in the evening, and after having received it she lingered in a comatose state for about twenty-four hours, when she expired. The evidence of several doctors examined showed that the ordinary dose was from a quarter to half a grain, but in certain cases as high as from 12 to 15 grains were taken, according to the nervousness of the patient.

Mr. Webster, husband to the deceased, testified that the prisoner had frequently prescribed for his wife with good effect, and had been acquainted with her case. The defence admitted that two grains of morphine were given, but denied that it was an extraordinary dose. Mr. Kennedy was well and long acquainted with the deceased, and claimed that he did what was possible for her. Medical evidence showed that two grains was not an overdose. The jury retired this afternoon, but were unable to agree up to the rising of the Court. They were locked up for the night.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

The People vs. *James Wilmot.*—The prisoner was indicted for having feloniously assaulted James Merton. Both parties resided in the same house, No. 25 Dean-street, and on the evening of the 9th November last, while the families of the pair were enjoying themselves by partaking of something which cheers and inebriates, Merton took exception to a song Wilmot attempted to give, on the ground that it was wholly devoted to a ridicule of the Celt. Prisoner insisted on going on. Merton would not permit him, and the result was a general row, in which Merton received a blow of a pitcher, severely injuring him. The evidence of witnesses was to the effect that all parties were so drunk it was impossible to know the aggressor. The prisoner was found not guilty.

OBTAINING MONEY UNDER FALSE PRETENCES.

The People vs. *Martin Dahlvender.*—The prisoner was indicted for having obtained money from Joseph Nathan under false pretences. The offence was committed on the 20th September last, and the facts having been proved to the satisfaction of the jury, they found him guilty. Sentence deferred.

COURT CALENDARS—FOR THURSDAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned till Friday next.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—PART I.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Oyer and Terminer business—no civil calendar.

Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

Part III.—Held by Balcom, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
134—Sharkey vs. Franklin.	1057—Harrison vs. New-Jersey Steamboat Co.
108½—Matthews vs. Hobby.	1065—Ball vs. Stitt.
90—Monahan vs. Spotts et al., Adm'rs.	1087—Ball vs. Stitt.
258—Howard vs. Wright.	993—Erbin vs. Lorillard.
164—Hyland vs. Lynch, Sheriff.	1008—Megand vs. Mott
856—Olvany vs. Corrigan et al.	802—Deams et al. vs. Whitney et al.
1190—Ryan, Admx., vs. 3d-av. R. R. Co.	178—Bulls Head Bank vs. Dubois.
1072—Loughran vs. Ross.	160—The Mayor, &c., vs. McGrane et al.
1037—Annett vs. Carey et al.	1054—Graydon vs. Meyers et al.
697—Munsell et al. vs. Harris, impd.	1062—Waltzfelder et al. vs. Kahnweiler et al.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.	Nos.
113—Van Valkenburgh et al. vs. Wyckoff.	248—Ford vs. Northrup.
150—Van Valkenburgh et al. vs. Wyckoff.	252—Nicholson vs. Stenton.
172—Campbell et al. vs. Baker.	259—Blind Mech.'s Asso'n. vs. The Mayor, &c.
181—Kinnier vs. Kinnier.	262—Seaman et al. vs. O'Callaghan.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

Part II.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Equity Cases.

Calendar unchanged.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Alker, Gross and Curtis, J. J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1—Tucker vs. Foster.	12—Bergen vs. Clarke.
2—Brown vs. Cummings.	13—Laflin Powder Co. vs. Nesmith.
3—McMahon, &c., vs. Rauhr.	14—Morris, &c., vs. Foster.
4—Hall vs. Crond.	15—Same vs. Same.
5—Haggot vs. Cockroft et al.	16—Same vs. Same.
6—Campbell vs. Rathbun et al.	17—Mooney, &c., vs. H. R. R. R. Co.
7—Varian vs. Colwell.	18—Greene vs. Whittemore.
8—O'Brien vs. Bulow.	19—Joseph vs. Lowenstein.
9—Pond vs. Clark et al.	20—Dally vs. Mellville.
10—Langworthy vs. Beardsley.	21—Hoogland vs. Birdseye.
11—Miller vs. Hyatt.	22—Byrnes vs. Marvin.
	23—Reed vs. Sheridan.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb 26, 1868.

$70,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20, R., '62	107	25 Cum. Coal Pr.	33
50,000 do	107⅛	100 do	34¼
10,000 do	107⅛	100 West. U. Tel	34⅞
25,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s, C.		200 do	35
'62	111	500 do	35⅛
10,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20, C.,		100 do	35⅛
'64	108	500 do	35⅜
5,000 do	108	100 do s30	35¼
3,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s, C.,		100 do b30	35⅛
'65	109	100 do b10	35⅜
25,000 U. S. 5-20s. C.		500 do b60	35⅝
'65 new	107	100 do..2d call b10	35
25,000 do	106⅞	100 do b60	35
67,000 do	107	200 Quick. Min. Co.	23
500 U. S. 5-20s, C. '67		200 Mariposa Prf.	10⅜
New Issue	107¼	20 Pacific Mail	114
85,000 do	107⅛	100 do	113⅞
20,000 do	107⅝	300 do	113⅞
5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, C.	104⅞	100 do s30	113⅜
5,000 do	104¾	200 do 2d call	113⅜
10,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s		100 Atlantic Mail	98½
2d series	106¾	100 do	98
30,000 do 3d Ser	106⅞	100 do	98⅝
7,000 do	106⅞	900 Adams Ex	73
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s, ex-c.	60	50 do 2d call	73¼
8,000 do	60¾	100 Wells-Fargo Ex. s30	41
13,000 Tenn. 6s, new	61⅛	100 American Ex	70
11,000 do	61⅛	600 O. & Miss. R.	30¾
10,000 do 2d call	61⅛	500 do	30⅜
2,000 Vir. 6s, new	43	100 do b30	30⅜
3,000 Virginia 6s, x-c	48	50 Mer. U. Ex	35
		do	34⅞
15,000 Ga. St. 7s	81½	800 N. Y. Cen	128⅜
37,000 N. Car. 6s x-c	55	100 do	127½
97,000 Missouri 6s	107	700 do	127⅛
20,000 do	107¼	50 do 2d call	126⅞
21,000 do	107⅛	50 do	127⅞
40,000 do	107⅜	1000 Erie R.	68⅞
10,000 do	107½	50 do	68
23,000 do	108	500 do	68⅜
1,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St.		500 do	67⅝
Jo. Issue	88	600 do 2d call	67⅞
1,000 Cal. 7s	130	100 Erie R. Pf.	76
2,000 N.Y. Cen. 6s, '83	93¼	200 Hud. Riv. R.	143
2,000 N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76		200 Reading R.	92⅞
Conv. Bds	125	100 do	92½
4,000 Mich. S. S. F. B.	100	50 do	92⅝
2,000 Al. & T. H. Inc.	82	100 Mich. Cen. R.	111¾
4,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	81½	200 Ill. Cen. R.	138
500 do	81½	100 Clev. & Pitts R.	93⅛
6,000 Hudson R. 1st M.	101	100 Chic. & N. W. Pf. b15	72½
3,000 Tol. & W. 1st Ex.	91	100 do	72¼
9,000 C. & R. I. Pa. R.		600 do	72½
	94⅞	100 Clev. & Tol. b60	107¾
6,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	99	100 do	107
2,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	99⅞	100 do 2d call	107
12,000 M. & St. P. 1s	99	100 do	107½
50 Bank of Commerce	119½	100 Chic. & R. I.	96
25 Continental Bank	102	300 do	96⅛
20 Tenth Nat. Bank	100	600 do b30	96¼
100 Canton Co.	59¾	100 do	96⅛
200 do	60	100 Del. L. & W.	114
100 do b30	61	55 New-Jersey Cen. R.	117
100 do	60½	800 P., Ft. W. & C.	99½
50 do	61	100 do s10	99½
7 do	58	100 do	99½
280 Central Coal Co.	44	400 Mar & Cin. 1st Pf.	29

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6s '81 R.	111¼	130 Mer. U. Ex.	35
5,000 U. S. 6s, '81 C.	111¾	100 do	35⅛
1,000 U. S. 5s, '71 C.	123½	100 N. Y. Cen.	126½
10,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s R.,		100 do	126⅝
'62	107¼	200 do	126¼
1,000 U. S. 5-20s, C.		800 do	126⅝
'65 New	106¼	200 Erie R.	67⅞
10,000 do	106⅝	500 do	67⅞
13,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67		100 do	67⅝
New Issue	107½	100 do	67½
55,000 U. S. 5s 10-40s C.	104⅞	100 Erie Pref.	76
1,000 Tr. Not., 7 3-10s.		100 Hud. R. R.	142
2d series	106⅜	100 do	141¾
650 do. 3d Ser. S'll	106⅜	100 do	141
1,000 do	106½	200 Del. L. & W. R.	114
2,250 do Small	106⅜	100 Mich. Cen.	112¼
10,000 Tenn. 6s, new	61⅛	25 Ill. Cen. R.	137¾
25,000 do	61⅜	200 Reading R.	92⅞
83,000 do	61⅛	200 do	92⅞
50,000 do s30	61¼	50 Clev. & Pitts.	93
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, x-c	60⅞	200 do	94
4,000 Missouri 6s	107	100 Chic. & N. W.	59¾
10,000 do	107⅛	100 do	59½
6,000 do	106	1000 Chic. & N. W. Pf.	72½
10,000 M. 6s, H. & St. J.		200 do	72
Issue	87⅞	100 Clev. & Toledo	106⅞
1,000 Mich. So. 2d M.	95½	100 Chic. & R. I. R. s30	96⅛
5,000 C. & N. W. 1st M.	88	100 Mil. & St. P.	50⅛
200 Quicksilver	23	100 P., F. W. & Ch.	99½
100 Mar. Min. Co.	7	100 do s30	99⅜
100 Mar. Pref.	10½	100 do	99¼
150 Pac. Mail	112½	15 New-Jersey R.	117
100 do s30	112½	200 Ohio & M. R.	30¾
100 Atlantic Mail	98½	100 do s60	30⅝
200 Bos. Water P.	20		

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200 Pacific Mail	113⅞	2600 Erie R.	67⅞
100 do b30	114	2100 do	68
500 do	113⅞	300 do b3	68
600 do c	113⅞	500 do c	67⅞
500 do	114	400 do b10	68
200 do b10	114	100 Harlem R.	127
100 do s3	114½	400 Reading R.	92⅞
100 Adams' Ex	73⅝	200 do	92⅝
100 do	73½	400 P., Ft. W. & C.	100
2400 W. U. Tel	34⅝	100 do	99⅞
200 N. Y. C. R.	126⅞	400 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	65
200 do	127	200 Ohio & Miss. R.	30¼
100 do c	126⅞	300 M. S. & N. I. R.	91¾
20 American Ex	70	200 Cl. & Tol	107⅜
200 do	69¾	100 do	107⅜
1200 Hudson R.	143	300 C., R. I. & P.	97
600 do	142½	200 Chic. & N. W. Pf.	72½
200 do	142⅞		

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

50 Mer. U. Ex	35	800 Erie R.	67⅞
100 do	35	100 do	67⅝
100 Canton Co.	61	500 do	67¾
100 do	61⅛	600 do b3	67⅝
600 Pacific Mail	113	200 do	67⅞
5 do	112⅝	200 Cleve. & Pitts	93⅞
100 do	113	400 P., F. W. & C.	99⅞
100 do	113¼	200 do s15	99⅛
200 Atlantic Mail	98⅞	100 do	99⅞
200 do	98½	100 Bos. Hart. & Erie	14¾
800 N. Y. Cen	126⅞	100 do	14½
500 do	126⅝	100 do	14⅞
100 Quicksilver	23	600 Cleve. & Tol	107
100 Erie Pf.	75½	400 Chic. R. I. & P.	96⅞
100 Mich. S. & N. I.	90⅞	300 do	96⅝
300 do	90¾	100 Chic. & N. W. Pf.	72½
1500 Reading R.	93		

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100 Mer. U. Ex	35¾	600 P., F. W. & C.	99½
100 Canton Co.	60¾	100 do	99⅞
300 do b30	61½	100 Bost. Hart. & E.	14½
300 Pacific Mail	112¾	100 M. So. & N. I.	90⅞
200 do s30	112	500 Harlem R.	126
200 Atlantic Mail	98½	200 Clev. & Pitts	93⅞
1200 N. Y. Cen	126⅞	100 do	93⅝
400 Erie R.	67⅛	200 Clev. & Tol	106⅞
200 Reading R.	92½	100 Chi. R. I. & P.	96⅜
100 Ohio & Miss. R.	30⅝	300 Chi. & N. W.	59⅞

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26—P. M.

The Impeachment excitement is at an end in the Gold Room and on the Stock Exchange. The buyers of Gold on Friday night and Saturday, on the first sensational telegrams from Washington, and on Monday and Tuesday on the certainty of the President's Impeachment, are completely at fault to-day, and some of them are supposed to have cleared themselves of the trouble and cost of carrying their Gold by submitting to a first loss. The sales broke down to 141⅛@141⅛ ℘ cent. early in the day, and at the close of regular 'Change hours 140⅞@141 ℘ cent. was the current quotation. The Gold for Cash delivery is superabundant, and 6@7 ℘ cent. interest is paid by holders who still hope to have something favorable for their *Bull* accennt to turn up, to carry over their balances. The chances are that they will find themselves mistaken in holding Gold at anything over 140 ℘ cent. The prevalent feeling in Wall-street is, that, after the removal of Mr. JOHNSON by Impeachment, both political and financial confidence in the state of the country will be much steadier than for the last twelve or eighteen months, and while no sudden or precipitate decline in Gold is looked for, all apprehension of higher rates from mere political causes, has been removed by the pulsations of the popular feeling in the last day or two. The foreign exchanges are weaker to-day, and the public funds stronger than yesterday. The latter are quoted this afternoon 107⅛@107¼ ℘ cent. for the new 5-20s of 1867, and 111@111⅛ for the 5-20s of 1862. The 7-30 ℘ cent. notes are higher than on Tuesday, but are comparatively dull at 106⅜@106⅝ and accumulated interest.

The increased employment for money in regular trade circles, by reason of the activity in the cotton market and the improvement in the demand for dry goods and general merchandise, has caused the banks to make up their Stock Exchange loans to 6 ℘ cent. and in some cases 7 ℘ cent. where they previously stood at 5@6 per cent., and outside money lenders are getting 5@6 ℘ cent. in place of 4@5 ℘ cent. on the public funds and other favorite collaterals. These changes of rates have not yet become general, but the signs to-day, are that money is commanding full 1 ℘ cent. more than last week.

The Railway market at the Stock Exchange, which left off with considerable firmness last night, opened at lower figures for the New York and Western Roads this morning, and there was a somewhat feverish temper in the dealings at all the Morning and Afternoon Boards, the usual incident, perhaps, of a change of Money market from extreme ease to 6@7 ℘ cent; though the unsettled position of Erie Stock has no doubt something to do with the frequent fluctuations in the other roads. A large business, it will be noticed from the official sales as printed above, was done at the Boards, and nearly as much more in the Long Room, where no record is kept of the transactions. The Miscellaneous list was less firm than yesterday on Pacific Mail, while Western Telegraph was higher in price and in large demand. The recovery in the latter from 33½ to 35@35⅛ ℘ cent. since Monday, is attributed to a very marked increase in the current business of the Company. The telegraphing on Saturday last is said to have been the largest for any single day in the history of the Company.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s	104⅝	104⅝	Missouri	105	106
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	111¼	111⅛	Northwest	58⅞	59⅜
U. S. Con. 5-20s	107⅛	107⅛	N. West Pref	72⅞	72⅜
N. Y. Central	128⅜	126	Rock Island	97⅜	96⅜
Erie	68⅞	67⅛	Fort Wayne	100⅜	99⅜
Hudson	143⅜	141	W. U. Telegraph	34⅝	34⅞
Reading	93	92⅛	M'chants' Union	35	35
Mich. Southern	91	90⅜	St. Paul Pref	65⅜	65⅛
Ohio and Miss	30⅛	30⅜	St. Paul Com	50⅜	50⅛
Pittsburgh	94⅛	93⅞	Pacific Mail	114	111⅞
Toledo	108	106⅞	American Gold	142⅛	140⅞
Tenn. 6s, new	61⅜	61⅛	Bills on London	109⅞	109⅞

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent., reg., 1868	139¼	Oregon W. L. ½ y. '81	108
6 ℘ cent. coup., 1868	140	5 ℘ cent., reg., 1871	119½
500 & 1,000, 1881	111⅜	10-40 reg., 1874	110½
5-20 reg., 1862	107	5 ℘ cent. c'pn 1874	112
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	111	10-40 reg., 1874	101
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	107⅞	10-40 500 & 1,000, 1874	104⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	108⅜	7 3-10 2d series	106⅜
5-20 cou., 1865, new iss	106⅞	7 3-10 3d series	106⅜
5-20 coup., 1867	107⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ℘ c., 1870	102½	Illinois 6s '7 aft. 1870	99½
N. Y. 7 ℘ c. B'y loan	108¼	Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	99⅛
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan. 1872	102	Illinois coupon 6s. 1879	99⅜
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan. 1873	102	Illinois war loan	100
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan. 1874	102	Michigan 7 ℘ c. W. L.	101
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan. 1875	102	Tennessee 6 ℘ c. ex-c	61⅛
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan. 1877	102	Tennessee new bds	61⅛
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. B'y loan. 1878	102	Virginia 6s., ex-c	48
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. B'y loan '71	96	Virginia 6s., n. b.	42½
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. B'y loan. 1874	97	Georgia 6s	68½
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1881	102	Georgia 7s. new bonds	92
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1886	102½	North Carolina 6s. x.c.	55
Illinois C. bonds 1860	99½	North Car. 6s. n. b.	55
Illinois reg. 1860	99½	Missouri 6s	106
Ill. 6s, cou., '79 aft. 1860	99½	Mis. H. & St. Jo. is	86
Ill. 6s. cou., '79 aft. 1862	99½	Missouri Pac. R. iss	107
Illinois 6s, '79 aft. 1865	99½	California 7s	131

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	135	Hanover	111
Merchants	117	Irving	107
Mechanics'	120½	Metropolitan	130½
America	138	Shoe and Leather	110
City	175	St. Nicholas	104
Phenix	104½	Imp't'rs. & Traders'	120½
Fulton	158	Park	148
National	110	Man. & Merchants	103
Merchants' Exch'ge	110	Central National	105⅛
State of New-York	112	First National	210
Commerce	119⅞	Fourth National	104
Ocean	102½	Ninth National	104
American Exchange	119	Tenth National	100
Bank of the Repub	107	Oriental	130
Bank of N. America	106		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	93¼	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	98
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	92	Tol. & W. 1st M. ex	91
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	103	Tol. & W. 2d M.	80
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	120	Tol. & W. Equip. bds	70
Erie 1st M. Ex	104	Gt. Western 1st M. '68	100
Erie 7s. 3d. ind. 1883	100¼	Gt. Western. 1st M. '88	86
Erie 7s. 4th ind. 1880	93	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	75
Buff., N.Y. & Erie. 1st '77	94	Quin. & Tol. 1st M. '90	71
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	100½	Ills. & So. Iowa 1st M.	71
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S. F. '85	103	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M.	98
Mich. C. 8 ℘ c. '69-'72	108	Gal. & Chi. extended	98
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s, '82	112½	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is	94½
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1st M.	112½	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	100
N. Ind. Goshen Line. '68	98	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	100
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℘ c.	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	103½
[illegible] Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1870	115	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	99
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	94	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	92½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	81	Chi. & Alton S. F.	99
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	94	Chi. & Alton S. F. 1st M.	102½
Con. 7 ℘ cent. Exten. B.	85	Chi. & Alton S. F. in	95
Con. 7 ℘ cent. 1st M.	87	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	85
Han. & St. J. land gr'nts	86	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	80
Han. & St. J. con	88	Mar. & Cin. 1st M.	89
Lack. & West'n. bds	97	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	87
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	99	Chi. & Gt. East. 1st M.	81

The following is a statement of the earnings of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway from Feb. 8 to Feb. 15:

1868	$99,754
1867	110,883
Decrease	$11,129

The following are the comparative earnings of the Michigan Southern Railroad for the third week in February:

1868	$75,701
1867	71,946
Increase	$3,755

The further sudden rise of 2@4 ℘ cent. after a previous steady appreciation, in Missouri Bonds, since day before yesterday, is due in part we believe to pending negotiations between the State and some of the great Railway people, East and West, for the sale of the Pacific Railway of Missouri—already a part of the Eastern Division of the Union Pacific—to be paid for in the Bonds of the State in satisfaction of the original advances of $7,000,000 to build the Road. Rumor credits the Pennsylvania Central interest as a party to this negotiation. The price of the Bonds, at the Stock Exchange, includes the 21 ℘ cent. arrearages of interest, that is 7 Coupons of 3 ℘ cent. each. These are to be funded on and after Monday next, March 3, at the Bank of Commerce—in new 20 years Bonds, and after the 29th inst., (Saturday next,) the dealings will be ex-coupons. Where the holders of the old Bonds are unable to make up an even $1,000 in overdue coupons, they can either sell or buy at about 85@87½ cents on the dollar. There will be no new Bonds issued of a less or greater denomination than $1,000. At the late Board this Afternoon, the old Bonds fell to 106½@106 ℘ cent. after selling at 108 ℘ cent.

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,269,238 82; total payments, $1,091,384 27; balance, $109,259,940 61. The receipts include for Customs, $416,000; for Gold Notes, $129,000.

Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Broome-st., n. s., 39 8¾ ft. e. of Allen-st., 24x75.3	$25,000
Chrystie-st., No. 16, 25x75.7	17,600
Columbia-st., e. s., 80 ft. s. of Broome-st., 20x55	7,000
East Broadway, No. 31, 25x75	12,500
Hester and Norfolk sts., s. w. cor., 25x52	25,700
Laurens-st., w. s., lots Nos. 179 and 180, Bleecker estate, 50x100	nom.
Monroe-st., n. s., lot No. 520, Rutgers estate, 25x100	2,250
Rivington-st., s. s., 56 ft. e. of Suffolk-st., 19x52	8,000
4th-st., s. s., bet. Avs. B and C, lot No. 434, 25.9x96.6	15,000
8th-st., s. s., 348 ft. e. of Av. B, 19.9x97.6	9,275
10th-st., n. s., 373 ft. e. of Av. B, 20x half the block	8,300
25th-st., n. s., 333 ft. w. of 7th-av., 21x98.9	19,000
45th-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x100.4	12,000
49th-st. and 11th-av., s. e. cor., 4 lots, 100x100.4	10,000
52d-st., s. s., 599.6 ft. e. of 11th-av., 24x16.11⅛x100.5	2,325
55th-st., n. s. 300 ft. w. of 5th-av., 2 lots, 50x100.5 two-third share	10,666
56th-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 8th-av., 125x100.5, half share	nom.
57th-st., 115 ft. n. of 7th-av., 60x89x60x98	21,000
77th-st., n. s., 94 ft. w. of av-A, 110x112.2	6,280
81st-st., s. s., 475 ft. e. of 10th-av	7,650
84th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 2d-av., 16.8x102.2	12,000
87th-st., n. s., 465.6 ft. w. of 6th-av., 16.5x100.8	7,500
88th-st., n. s., 216 ft. e. of 1st-av., 15x94	960
88th-st., n. s., 289.4 ft. e. of 1st-av., 16.8x100.8½	533
88th-st., n. s., 231 ft. e. of 1st-av., 5x100.8½	320
123d-st., s. s., bet. 3d and 4th avs	5,000
135th and 138th sts., 5th-av. and Harlem River, 3 blocks	50,000
6th-av., w. s., 25.2 ft. n. of 123d-st., 25.3x100	2,700
11th-av. and 122d-st., n. e. cor., 225x100.11	13,600
Lot 4 in block bounded by East B'way, Jefferson, Henry and Rutgers sts., 26.1⅛x100	7,000

Leases Recorded.

Bond-st., No. 53, 1 year	$1,400
Broadway and Houston-st., n. w. cor., 4 5-12 years, per year	4,000
Broadway, No. 396, 5 years, (portion,) per year	1,200
Broadway and Liberty-st., s. e. cor., No. 83 Liberty-st., 9⅔ years, per year	18,000
Bleecker-st., No. 144, 3 years, per year	1,400
Cortlandt-st., Nos. 3, 5 and 7, 5 years, per year	12,000
Chatham-st., No. 61, 3 years, per year	2,500
Division-st., Nos. 117 and 117½, 5 years, per year	700
Eldridge-st., No. 9 Basement store, 5 years, pr. yr.	420
Hudson-st., No. 572, 5 years, pr. yr.	1,400
Nassau-st., Nos. 75 and 77, 3 years, pr. yr.	12,500
10th-st., n. s., 83 ft. e. of Av. C, 25x94.9, 20⅔ years, pr. yr.	400
23d-st., (East,) Nos. 156 and 158, 10 years, pr. yr.	3,300
42d-st., (West,) No. 405, 1st floor and basement, 3¼ years, pr. yr.	500
44th-st., (East,) n. s., 160 ft. n. w. of 2d-av., 20x28, 10 years, pr. yr.	100

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Butler-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Bond-st., (10 houses,) 125x100	$42,000
Butler-st., s. s., 160 ft. w. of Hoyt-st., (4 lots,) 80x100	2,900
Hickory-st., n. s., 120 ft. w. Marcy-av., 20x100	2,800
Kosciusko-st., n. s., 445 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 15x100	3,000
Pierrepont-st., n. s., 52 ft. e. of Henry-st., 120.1x25 x118.6x25	17,000
1st-st., n. w. s., 50 ft. from n. 7th-st., 50x50	nom.
1st-place, s. s., 50 ft. w. of Court-st., 133.5¼x25	20,000
Atlantic-av., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Troy-av., 40x99	6,500
Dekalb-av., n. s., 18 ft. from Kent-av., 12x80, house and lot	2,500

Leases Recorded.

Odeon, room on 1st floor, 4¼ years per year	$117

Flatbush.

Lots Nos. 16 and 17 map Greenfield Village	$250

New-Lotts.

Parker-av., between Wyckoff and Warren sts., lease of store with lot, 25x100, 3 years, per year	$300

NEW-JERSEY.

Hoboken.

Grand-st., lot 26, block 78, Cosier estate, 25x100	$550
Garden-st., w. s., 231 ft. n. of 7th-st., 20x100	12,500
Grand-st., w. s., near 3d-st., 25x100	900
2d-st., n. s., 60 ft. e. of Grand-st., 40x75	900

Bergen.

Palisade-av., e. s., adj. Brinkerhoff's, 412x120x363x107	21,000

Lafayette.

Maple-st., lots 2 and 3, block 11, each 25x100	1,300

Union.

Washington-st., e. s., lots 17, 18, 19, 20, 21; Jefferson-st., w. s., lots 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, ea. 25x100	1,475
Ferry Road, s. s., lot 106, block 30, 25x100	350

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 26, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	23	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls.	3,047	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls.	280	Pork, bbls.	....
Cornmeal, bags	1,600	Cut Meats, pkgs.	94
Wheat, bushels	1,089	Lard, pkgs.	337
Corn, bushels	11,000	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	....
Rye, bushels	....	Whisky, bbls.	....
Oats, bushels	3,100	Petroleum, bbls.	955

ASHES—Have been in request and buoyant at $8 25@$8 37 for Pots, and $10 50@$11 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs. Stock, 507 bbls.

COFFEE—Pending the auction sale of 6,000 bags Rio announced for to-morrow by L. M. HOFFMANN'S SON & CO., business in a private way is quite dull. Prices, however, are firm. We quote: Java at 24c.@25½c.; Maracaibo, 15¾c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 16c.@17c.; Rio, 12c.@17¾c.; Native Ceylon, 18c.@20c.; St. Domingo, 14½c.@15½c., in gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—The earlier dealings to-day were on a more extensive scale, at firmer prices, but under the unfavorable reports from Liverpool, and the fall in gold and exchange, the market closed tamely and heavily. The aggregate sales since our last have been 4,324 bales, including 1,671 bales to shippers, 576 bales to spinners, 1,677 bales to speculators, and 400 bales in transit.

Closing prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℘ lb	20	20¼	20½@20¾
Good Ordinary	20¾	21	21¼@21½
Low Middling	21⅜	21¾	22¼@22½
Middling	22⅜	22¾	23¼@23½
Good Middling	23⅜	24	24½@25

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Sales.
Receipts thus far this week	14,012
Receipts last week	23,806
Receipts preceding week	22,435
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	176,145
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	400,657
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,676
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,922
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	91,240
Exports since Sept. 1	230,800
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,112
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,599
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	47,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	1,491,000
Receipts same time 1866-7	1,283,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	967,000
Exports same time 1866-7	651,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	355,000
Estimated stock same time in 1867	620,000

COAL—At the auction sale of Scranton Coal 50,000 tons were promptly marketed, at rather steadier prices, including 9,000 tons Lump, at $3 45; 9,000 tons steamer, at $3 80; 10,000 tons Grate, at $4 25@$4 40; 5,000 tons Egg, at $4 27½@$4 57½; 12,000 tons Stove, at $5 10@$5 25; 5,000 tons Chestnut, at $3 90@$4 ℘ ton of 2,240 lbs., deliverable at Elizabethport, N. J.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A desire to realize on State and Western Flour was more generally manifested to-day to the partial depression of prices, particularly for other than desirable lots of shipping brands, for which there was some export inquiry. The medium and better grades were quoted off at 10c.@20c. ℘ bbl., and were not in much request at the modified figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 7,250 bbls., part for shipment, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 60@$9 40; very inferior to fair ordinary so-called extra State at $9 80@$10 25; common to very choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $10 30@$11 and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $9 85@$10 45 ℘ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 60@$9 50
Extra State	9 80@11 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 45@14 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 85@10 45
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 50@14 25
Extra Genesee	11 00@14 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 90@15 00

Southern Flour is depressed and lower. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,500 bbls. at $9 60@$11 20 for common to fair, and $11 25@$15 for fair to very superior extra, ℘ bbl. California Flour is dull and drooping. Sales were reported of 600 sacks at $12 50@$14 for extras, ℘ bbl. of 196 lbs. Rye Flour continues in good request at $7 50@$9 65 for inferior to choice, ℘ bbl.; sales 750 bbls. Corn Meal has been in fair demand at $5 90@$6 for Jersey; $5 80@$6 for poor to very good Western, $6 for City, and $6 30@$6 40 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales 500 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is in good request at $5 10@$5 50 ℘ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more freely offered, and has been in less demand, closing heavily, with a downward tendency. Sales have been reported since our last of 21,800 bushels, including Amber Spring on private terms; prime No. 1 Spring at $2 51, in store; and Amber Pennsylvania, part at $2 67½ ℘ bushel. Corn has been depressed, and declining. The demand has been moderate. Sales have been reported of 56,000 bushels at $1 24@$1 28 for New Mixed Western, closing at $1 24@$1 26 for poor to good; $1 23@$1 25 for New Yellow Jersey; $1 27@$1 28 for New Yellow Western; $1 18@$1 24 for New Straw-colored and White Southern ℘ bushel. Rye has been very sparingly offered, and has been in request at buoyant prices. Sales have been reported of 3,450 bushels Jersey and Southern at $1 80@$1 85 ℘ bushel. Barley Malt sold to the extent of 14,700 bushels at $2 10@$2 15 ℘ bushel. Nothing new in Barley. Oats have been quiet and heavy. Sales have been reported of 21,000 bushels Western at 83½c.@83¾c., in store, and 86c., afloat; Pennsylvania and Southern at 82c.@84½c. ℘ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale has been in moderate demand at $1@$1 10 for shipping, and $1 15@$1 35 for poor to choice, for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw at 90c.@$1 15 for short and long, ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue inactive, including American at 20c.@60c. for new; older growths, 10c.@40c., and Foreign at 35c.@60c. ℘ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 20c.@35c.; good to prime, 40c.@45c.; choice to fancy, 50c.@60c. Eastern, common to fair, 20c.@35c.; prime to choice, 45c.@55c. Wisconsins, choice to fancy, 50c.@60c. Michigans, common to fair, 20c.@30c.; good to prime, 40c.@50c. Yearlings of all grades, 15c.@40c.; old Olds, 10c.@25c. Foreign—Canadians, 35c.@60c.; Bavarians, 40c.@55c.; Belgians, 25c.@40c. ℘ lb.

METALS—A moderate inquiry prevails for American Pig Iron, while most other articles have been in very slack request. We quote: Ingot Copper at 23¾c.@24c. ℘ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $37@$39; No. 2 do. at $35@$37; Scotch Pig, $39@$42; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $80@$85 ℘ ton; Pig Lead at $6 40@$6 87½, gold, ℘ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, 6¾c.@6⅞c., in gold, ℘ lb.; Straits Tin, 23⅞c.@24c., in gold, ℘ lb.; Banca Tin, 26c., in gold, ℘ lb.; Zinc, 11¾c.@11⅞c. ℘ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been in moderate request, especially other than prime qualities, including Porto Rico at 50c.@75c.; Cuba at 40c.@55c.; English Islands at 50c.@52c.; New-Orleans, 75c.@95c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been less sought after and less buoyant, including Spirits Turpentine at 71½c.@73c. ℘ gallon; Crude do. at $5@$5 25; Resin at $3 31@$8 ℘ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 75@$3 50; Pitch at $3 50 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Have been in fair request at very firm prices, including Crude Whale at 65c.@70c.; Bleached Whale at 75c.@78c.; Crude Sperm at $2 05@$2 10; Unbleached do. at $2 25@$2 30; Lard Oil at $1 20@$1 36; Red Oil at 60c.@70c.; Linseed Oil at $1 18@$1 23; Olive, $2 05@$2 10 ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues in moderate request within a range of from 11½c.@12c. for Crude in bulk; 17½c.@17¾c. for do. in bbls.; 23½c.@26c. for Refined, in bond, and 42c.@42½c. for Refined, free, ℘ gallon; 250 bbls. Naptha sold at 17c. ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been pressed for sale to-day at much lower prices, especially in the instance of Mess, for which there has been a less confident demand. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 2,850 bbls., in lots, at $23 50@$23 75, closing at about $23 50, cash, for Old Mess; $24 50@$24 90, closing at about $24 50 for New Western Mess; $22 50@$22 75 for Western Prime Mess; $23 for City do.; $19@$20 75 for Prime and Extra Prime; $20 50 for Rumps, ℘ bbl. Sales were also reported of 500 bbls. New Mess, April delivery, seller's option, at $24 87 ℘ bbl. Cut Meats have been in good demand at 15c.@16c. for Hams, and 10½c.@10¾c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb.; sales 525 pkgs., part to arrive. 10,000 lbs. Dry-salted and Smoked Shoulders were sold at 12c. ℘ lb. Bacon has been scarce and in request at buoyant prices; sales 380 boxes at 11¾c.@12c. for Cumberlands, 13c. for Short Ribs; 13⅛c. for Long Clear, and 14⅛c.@14½c. for Short Clear ℘ lb. Lard has been in fair request at firmer prices; sales have been reported since our last of 1,240 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 15¼c.@16½c., for very inferior to prime Steam and Kettle-rendered; the latter rate for small lots of very choice, ℘ lb. Dressed Hogs have been in more demand at 11½c.@11¾c. for City, and 10⅞c.@11¼c. for Country, ℘ lb. Beef is in good demand at $13@$19 for Plain Mess; $18@$22 for Extra do., and $9@$12 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 475 bbls. Tierce Beef has been fairly active and firm, including Prime Mess at $32@$37, and India Mess at $38@$41 ℘ tierce; sales since our last, 600 tcs. Beef Hams are moderately inquired for at from $32@$35 50 for poor to very choice; sales 315 bbls. Butter continues in active request at 42c.@55c. for poor to choice, and 58c.@60c. for fancy selections of State, and 30c.@46c. for inferior to Prime Canada and Western, ℘ lb. Desirable lots of Cheese continue in fair demand at 9c.@15½., as extremes, ℘ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in rather better demand, and held quite confidently. Sales have been reported since our last of 690 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 11½c.@14½c.; and 341 boxes Havana at from 12c.@14½c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars are in fair request at from 14½c.@17⅝c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 76,000 lbs. Tallow at 11½c.@11¾c.; 122 lbs. Stearine at 14c.@16c., the latter for very choice in tierces; 158,000 lbs. Grease at 9c.@12½c. ℘ lb.

WOOL—An improved inquiry has been experienced for desirable lots of domestic, which have been quoted a shade firmer on comparatively moderate offerings. The principal business has been in fleece. The week's sales of domestic wool reach nearly 2,000,000 lbs., including large lines of Texas and California. There has been very little movement in foreign, which is almost nominal in price.

Prices Current for Domestic Wool in New-York.

	Cents per lb.
New-York, Michigan and Vermont.	
Extra and above	45@48
½ and ¾ blood do	42@45
Common and ¼ do	36@40
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	60@67
Extra to XX do	52@57
½ and ¾ blood do	43@48
Common and ¼	37@42
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.	
Extra and above	42@45
½ and ¾ blood fleece	38@41
Common and ¼ fleece	35@37
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama.	
Washed fleeces	41@45
Unwashed fleeces	28@30
Unwashed fleece, burry	17@20
Texas.	
Washed fleece	33@38
Unwashed fleece med. to fine	22@28
Common fleece	19@21
Common fleece, burry	15@18
California and Oregon.	
Washed fleece, medium	35@38
Unwashed fleece, medium and fine	22@30
Unwashed fleece, coarse	19@22
Unwashed burry, coarse	14@17
Pulled fine	28@35
Pulled medium	27@30
Pulled common	22@27
Pulled Wool.	
Extra	39@47
Super	38@40
No. 1	30@35
No. 2	14@19
Lambs	30@38
Western limed pulled	27@30
Southern limed pulled	25@29
Tub Washed	40@48

FREIGHTS.—Moderate engagements have been reported since our last, including, for Liverpool, 3,300 bales Cotton, at 5-16d.@⅜d. by sail, and 7-16d.@½d. by steamer, ℘ lb.; 40,000 bushels Corn and Wheat, by steamer, at 9⅞d.@10d., ℘ bushel. Market a shade firmer.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 27, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
CRISPINO E LA COMARE. Characters by Miss Minnie Hauck, Miss A. Ronconi, Sig. Testa, Sig. Bellini, Sig. Antonucci, and Sig. Giorgio Ronconi.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st.
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA. Characters by Mme. La Grange, Miss McCulloch, Miss Adelaide Phillipps, Signor Brignoli, Signor Orlandini, Signor Sarti, Signor Coletti. Conductor, Signor Nicolao.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN. Mlle. Tostee as the Grand Duchess.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME. Characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Mr. J. B. Polk, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Ranoe.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE WHITE FAWN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THE PEARL OF SAVOY. Characters by Miss Maggie Mitchell, Messrs. J. W. Collier, G. L. Fox, &c.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
NOBODY'S DAUGHTER. Characters by Miss Kate Reignolds, J. K. Mortimer, Mr. G. O. Boniface, Mr. G. H. Clarke, Mr. W. Carlton, &c.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
SAM. Characters by Messrs. S. F. Chanfrau, C. T. Parsloe, Jr., De Walden, &c.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE ROMMANY. Characters by Messrs. J. M. Murdoch, Bollos, Martin, Collins, Miss Fanny Thompson, &c.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
Open from sunrise till 10 P. M.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN at 2½ and 7½ every afternoon and evening; a Living Giraffe, Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie, 300,000 Curiosities, Giants, Dwarfs, &c.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
ROUNDHEADS AND CAVALIERS. Characters by Miss Mary Mitchell, J. W. Albaugh, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.

DODWORTH HALL.
No. 806 Broadway.
"TWO WASTED LIVES." An original Poem by Henry S. Smith.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
CONCERT OF THE NEW-YORK MENDELSSOHN UNION.

BUNYAN HALL.
Corner Broadway and 15th-st.
"THE PILGRIM," SPLENDID TABLEAUX, GRAND TRANSFORMATION.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock P. M.

COOPER INSTITUTE.
8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
GRAY'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE.

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We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A great meeting of the friends of the United States was held last night at St. James' Hall, in London. JOHN BRIGHT presided, and made an eloquent speech. Rev. NEWMAN HALL also spoke, and presented to his hearers the American side of the Alabama controversy.

The London journals of yesterday are filled with comments upon the change in the British Premiership. The *Times* says the succession of Mr. DISRAELI was a foregone conclusion, as no other man has an equal right to take the Tory lead.

Lord CHELMSFORD has announced his intention of resigning his office of Lord Chancellor. Sir HUGH CAIRNS is to be his successor.

The Italian journals discuss the tenor of remarks alleged to have been made by Secretary SEWARD in reference to GARIBALDI, and express a hope that America desires only the unity of Italy.

The Italian Government will send Gen. MINO BIXIO to Vienna to negotiate a treaty with Austria.

The steamship *City of Boston*, which left Liverpool Feb. 12, and Queenstown Feb. 13, arrived at this port at an early hour yesterday morning.

CONGRESS.

The Senate yesterday passed the joint resolution authorizing the Comptroller of the Currency to revoke the appointment of a receiver for the Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of Williamsburg. The bill providing for the surrender of persons convicted of certain crimes was discussed, and then recommitted to the Judiciary Committee. During the debate it was stated that the bill was introduced in consequence of information received that a notorious criminal was on his way to this country. The committee of seven, to whom was referred the message from the House impeaching the President, reported a resolution, which was adopted, declaring that the Senate would take proper order in the matter. The Supplementary Reconstruction bill was then taken up, and Mr. SAULSBURY read a speech in opposition to it, after which its further consideration was postponed until Monday. The Senate nonconcurred in the House amendment to the bill appropriating $15,000 for the relief of the destitute of the District of Columbia. The bill providing for the sale of a portion of the public lands at Harper's Ferry and the deeding of the remainder to West Virginia for college purposes provoked a lengthy debate. The bill was amended so as to require a public sale of the land, after which it was passed and the Senate adjourned.

In the House a joint resolution was adopted authorizing the Secretary of War to place at the disposal of the Lincoln Monument Association sufficient damaged or captured ordnance to cast the statue proposed, so soon as the voluntary contributions to the Association shall reach the sum of $100,000. The Senate substitute for the House Supplementary Reconstruction bill was taken up and passed, yeas, 96, nays 32. It now goes to the President. In Committee of the Whole the House discussed the bill appropriating $225,000 for the expenses of the Indian Department. Debate on the bill having been concluded, the Committee took up the bill appropriating $6,992,057 for certain civil expenses of the Government, but rose without disposing of it, and the House adjourned. During the session a message was received from the Senate announcing its action on the Impeachment message.

GENERAL.

So many incendiary fires have recently occurred in Buffalo that the Police Commissioners have been compelled to add one hundred special patrolmen to the Police force. Notwithstanding their precaution, extensive fires are of nightly occurrence. On Tuesday, attempts were made to fire three prominent buildings. One of these was successful, and Cunn's Melodeon was totally destroyed, involving a loss of $12,000.

The case of Secretary Stanton against Adjutant-General THOMAS came up for a hearing yesterday in the Supreme Court for the District of Columbia. After argument on several minor motions, the case was dismissed and Gen. THOMAS released. This was done that the case may be considered by the Grand Jury, which sits on Monday next.

Major-Gen. MCCALL died on Tuesday at West Chester, Penn., and will be interred at Christ Church, Philadelphia, on Saturday next. He served in the Mexican war, and organized and commanded the Pennsylvania Reserves during the Peninsular campaign, and was captured before Richmond.

The large and extensive Rolling and Nail mill at Bellair, Ohio, was burned on Sunday morning, at 4 o'clock—supposed to be the work of incendiarism. Loss upwards of $50,000, partially covered by insurance.

In the Kansas Legislature the lower House yesterday passed the Senate bill permitting all persons, without regard to color or sex, to practice law in the courts of that State.

At a supper given at Trenton, N. J., recently to prominent Democrats of the State, it was unanimously resolved to present Hon. JOHN P. STOCKTON as New-Jersey's candidate for the next Presidency.

The argument in the case of DANIEL DREW, Treasurer, &c., of the Erie Railway Company, was to have been commenced yesterday before Judge BARNARD, but, after some conversation, it was determined to postpone the case until Monday next, so that the General Term, which meets on Friday, may meantime make a decision in regard to the appeal which has been taken from the determination of the Special Term Judge on the question of jurisdiction.

The Jury in the case of MICHAEL SPATZ *vs.* JAMES LYONS, reported in the TIMES of the 26th instant, rendered a verdict yesterday of $2,600 for the plaintiff. The Court on motion granted a stay of twenty days to enable the defendant to make a case on appeal. In the meantime all proceedings on the part of the plaintiff are stayed.

Six men, named Charles Cross, Owen Colgan, James McGuire, Jeremiah McCauley, William Dougherty and Hugh Tolan, were arrested at 3 o'clock yesterday morning by the Police of the Forty-second Precinct, on a charge of having burglariously entered the provision store of Mr. CHARLES SUMMONS, No. 91 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, and carried off about $500 worth of goods.

Mons. DU CHAILLU gave the second lecture of his course at Steinway Hall last evening before an appreciative audience. He described a journey to the Cannibal country, and gave many interesting incidents illustrative of it. The next lecture in the course will be delivered to-morrow evening.

The Board of Metropolitan Fire Commissioners yesterday adopted resolutions expressing gratification that the recent searching Legislative investigation of its affairs had been made, and that the evidence established the fact that they were not mismanaged.

Hon. E. G. SQUIER, United States Commissioner to Peru, delivered an interesting lecture last evening before the Travelers' Club, on "Peru, from the Pacific to the Amazon." The club-rooms were crowded and the lecturer much applauded.

The Union Republican General Committee held a special meeting at its headquarters, corner of Broadway and Twenty-second-street, last evening, and adopted resolutions approving of the action of Congress in the matter of impeachment.

We are indebted to W. R. GARRISON, Esq., of the United States and Brazil Line of mail Steamships, for late Brazilian journals.

A moderate trade was reported yesterday in Cotton, which closed heavily. Breadstuffs were in less demand, closing in favor of buyers. Provisions were moderately sought after. Pork was lower. Lard again dearer. Other articles varied little. The freight market was firmer, but quiet.

The Impending Change in the Presidency.

In spite of the frantic efforts of party zealots to lash the public mind into a frenzy of passion, the people remain calm and unmoved under the impeachment of the President. There is no great degree of excitement, still less of passion or alarm, in the public mind. Even the Stock market, usually most sensitive to all startling movements, is unaffected by the action of Congress. The people in all quarters and of all classes take the whole thing quietly. The *Tribune* lets off its abundant and variegated fire-works with very little applause and to as few spectators as volunteered to witness the Corporation display on WASHINGTON's birth-day;—and even CHARLIE SPENCER's efflorescent and glittering oratory fails to "stir the stones to mutiny" in defence of those high-toned and eternal principles of which he himself gives so illustrious an example.

Indeed, this marvelous apathy of the public mind is the theme of touching and sorrowful complaint on the part of those who ply the lash most vigorously, but in vain. The Albany *Argus*, for example, in an inflammatory article, from which we clip a paragraph, thus pours forth at once its alarms and its disgust that they find so few to share them:

> "This is revolution! Men shut their eyes to it, as they did to the approach of civil war. And *this is to be no paper revolution*, any more than secession was—as the fools who believed in it and the worse fools who disbelieved it—an affair of protocols and ordinances, a peaceable separation or a war of sixty days! It is to involve every interest of society. *To say nothing of the collision of forces and the sacrifices of people and institutions, it must inevitably end in the overthrow of public credit in the shock! Insensible to these calamities, the public moves on in its accustomed course, hardly stopping to gaze at the spectacle*; or speculating upon the chances of the struggle, like the spectators of a cock-pit."

We submit that the public is much more sensible in the view it takes of the case than the *Argus* is. It does not believe in the revolution which the *Argus* discovers,—in the "collision of forces," the "sacrifice of people and institutions" and the "overthrow of public credit" which that journal predicts. The impeachment of the President certainly is an extraordinary incident in our history,—one wholly without example; but it is not on that account necessarily fatal to our national existence, or to the stability of the Government. It is not an unconstitutional proceeding. Specific and explicit provision is made for it in the Constitution itself; and what has been done in this case thus far, has been in strict conformity with the provisions of that instrument. Even the most strict of strict constructionists cannot doubt that the House has the power to impeach, and the Senate has the power to try, any civil officer; and that the propriety of their doing so and the justice of their action, are matters wholly and exclusively in their own discretion. If President JOHNSON is to be convicted and removed from office, under such a process of impeachment, the wheels of government do not stop. There is no paralysis of public action, no suspension of national vitality, nothing which need change, in any respect or in the slightest degree, the usual course of public affairs. One President is removed and another takes his place: that is all. And there is nothing, either in the Constitution of our Government or in the practical working of its machinery, which makes such an incident dangerous to the public peace.

There is nothing in the present case calculated to involve any special danger or to excite any special apprehension. President JOHNSON has no such hold upon any political party, upon any section of the country, or upon any class of our people, as to create fear of an appeal to arms on his behalf. Even the Democrats, upon whom he has been trying of late to establish claims as strong as he ever tries to establish upon anybody, decline to espouse his cause or risk their chances of party success by doing battle on his behalf. The only deep feeling which exists in the country in regard to him, it must be confessed, is in favor of his impeachment; and even that, offspring of party disappointment and party hate, as it is in large degree, fails to come up to white heat, even under the zealous efforts of party organs to blow and feed the flame. The country is, as the *Argus* says, apathetic and indifferent—mainly because it sees in the process no such dangers from it as the *Argus* predicts.

For our own part, we see no reason to change the views we have often expressed in regard to the wisdom or necessity of impeachment. We do not think the President's acts such as demand the application of such a punishment—though we confess his whole course of action has been admirably calculated to provoke it. Nor can we fail to see that, while the impeachment and removal of the President will arouse party feeling and contribute somewhat to the excitement of the public mind, in other respects it will not be without countervailing advantages. It will promote *unity of action* on the part of the different departments of the Government, and thus aid in the adjustment of questions that have greatly disturbed the public peace. The conflict between the President and Congress has been sharp, bitter and obstinate on both sides. There has been nothing whatever, on either side, of the spirit of conciliation,—of mutual toleration and respect,—which is absolutely essential to the peaceful and harmonious action of the various departments of our Government. The President was firm, and we doubt not sincere, in his conviction that Congress was wrong; and Congress was equally sincere and firm in its belief that the President was wrong. Neither gave the other credit even for good motives. Each department deemed the defence of its own claims, the vindication of its own position, the establishment of its own views of public policy, to be its highest duty. Obstinacy, on both sides, under the specious name and form of adherence to principle, has been the rule and law of public action. No attempt has been made to adjust the policy of the Government upon some common ground,—to come to an understanding concerning matters and measures upon which agreement of opinion and of action was possible; and the natural result has followed,—there has been no progress in the practical restoration of peace and prosperity to the disturbed and suffering sections of our common country.

The removal of the President, if it shall be made, will remedy this evil, at all events. It will put an end to the conflict of authority and of action between Congress and the Executive. We shall have Congress enacting laws with the concurrence and approval of the President; and we shall have the Executive Department giving the full weight of its influence to their execution. This, of itself, we do not hesitate to say will be a very great gain to the country, and will go very far toward offsetting the manifold and manifest evils attendant upon so unusual and violent a measure as impeachment. Instead of making Congress more extreme and violent in its action, it may, by increasing its sense of responsibility and by removing exasperations to which it has been but too ready to yield, have the effect of inducing a wiser and more judicious course of proceeding on the part of the law-making power. **One thing is very clear:—so long as Mr. JOHNSON is President, there can be no harmony of feeling and no unity of action between the two departments, upon whose joint action the** whole vigor and efficiency of the Government depend. The two will be at daggers' points so long as the incumbents of both remain. And it is certainly a question whether a year's continuance of such a struggle, in the present crisis of public affairs, would not involve more practical evil and do more serious injury to public interests and the public welfare, than would follow the application of the harsh and violent remedy that is proposed.

We do not contemplate with any more complacency, probably, than many others, the accession of Senator WADE to the Executive chair for the coming year. We have never regarded him as distinguished for that wise, considerate, comprehensive statesmanship, which ought to preside over our national affairs, nor do we deem the spirit and temper which mark his public action calculated to facilitate the restoration of settled peace and contented union to the two sections of our common country. But, on the other hand, we know that any man in so high an office, is made considerate and conservative by the responsibility which rests upon him, and which attaches to all his acts. He will act, moreover, with the concurrence of Congress, and, it is fair to presume, to some extent upon the advice and counsel of its more responsible and judicious members. At all events, he will give us an administration for which *somebody* will be responsible; which can *do* something as well as talk about it,—and that in itself will be no small gain. The conflict which has prevailed between the President and Congress for the last three years, has paralyzed the Government in all its branches. When *that* is ended, no matter how, the Government can resume its activity and its efforts for the public good.

Rash Counsels.

A Washington dispatch speaks of the "unexpected moderation" of the Senate since the House ordered impeachment. But what was expected? Was it supposed that the precipitancy with which the proceeding was resolved upon would be carried into the trial, and that Mr. JOHNSON would be expelled from the White House with no more ceremony than attends the ejection of a dog? Was it imagined that the fierce partisanship which impelled Mr. JOHNSON's accusers would also govern his judges?—that the Senators who are to try him would proclaim their verdict in advance of evidence or argument?—that they would disregard the obligations of an oath and drag the highest tribunal known to the Constitution to the level of a party caucus? Unless these or similar anticipations were cherished, there can be no cause for wonder in the alleged reserve of Senators or the reported moderation of the Senate.

And yet we cannot doubt that a good deal of mortification is felt by extremists, Radical and Democratic. Both have favored, and still favor, the adoption of violent measures. On the extreme Democratic side, Judge WOODWARD, of Pennsylvania, in the House debate, advised the President to repudiate the authority and to defy the action of House and Senate as "irregular, unconstitutional, fragmentary bodies," and, "with the army and navy in his hands," to issue a proclamation confiding his case to the people. On the other hand, Radical journals are calling upon Congress to suspend Mr. JOHNSON forthwith. They contend that it is necessary to take from him "at once the responsibilities and powers of office," without waiting for the formalities of trial. *That*, indeed, they seem to consider little more than superfluous ceremony. "He is impeached," they say, "for an act which he himself has confessed," and is therefore, in effect, already convicted. Hence the renewal of the demand for immediate suspension.

The recklessness which dictates these counsels has its counterpart in the messages of Governors to Congress offering the services of troops, and in the offers of physical support which the President has received from divers knaves and fools in the large cities. All these people anticipate trouble less than they desire it. They are, on both sides, moral incendiaries, who will be disappointed and sorry if the eventful drama be enacted without disturbance and bloodshed.

But disappointed they will be. The measure providing for suspension pending impeachment sleeps in the Senate and will be heard of no more. With all its excesses, partisanship will not venture to enact an unconstitutional measure at a time and in a manner that would outrage the country's sense of decency and justice. And the President, with all his blundering and obstinacy, will no more think of refusing to recognize impeachment, since it has been ordered, than of dispersing Congress at the point of the bayonet. Now, if never before, the two parties to the quarrel realize the necessity of a rigid adherence to lawful forms and a ready acceptance of results reached through the law. Both have sagacity enough to know that a single unseemly step, now, would deprive the party committing it of the moral support which neither can afford to lose. The politicians and journalists who counsel rashness and violence will go unheeded.

The Impeachment and Trial of President Johnson.

The trial on impeachment of President JOHNSON is certain to take place. The result is not certain, though it is likely to be his conviction and removal from office; and, in that case, Senator WADE, of Ohio, will fill the Presidential office until March 4, 1869,—one-fourth of a full Presidential term. The House has not yet presented articles of impeachment, but has only resolved that he shall be impeached, and appointed a committee to prepare articles for its consideration. After agreeing what they shall be, they will be sent to the Senate, and the trial will proceed.

The first point of importance in the case relates to the nature of these articles. What are the charges against the President?—what are the "high crimes and misdemeanors" for which the House will impeach him, and which the Senate will be required to try? The House, on the 7th of December, resolved, by a vote of 107, (of whom 66 were Republicans and 41 Democrats,) against 57, all Republicans, that up to that time the President had done nothing for which he could properly be impeached; and, on the 13th of February, the Committee on that subject rejected again a proposition for impeachment for the same reason. We suppose it is fair to assume that both the Committee and the House hold the same opinion now as they did then, in regard to the President's acts up to that time. We are, therefore, bound to suppose that it is for his *subsequent* acts that both the Committee and the House have decided to impeach him. We do not well see how they can now include in their articles of impeachment acts which they have so recently and so decisively pronounced not deserving of such an arraignment. The recent removal of Mr. STANTON, and the appointment of Gen. THOMAS Secretary *ad interim*, in violation of the Tenure of Office law, will in that case constitute the sole offence for which he is to be tried.

It is not necessary, of course, that the House should thus limit the scope of its complaint, though doing so would expedite the trial and clear it of many embarrassing circumstances, such as the calling and examination of witnesses, &c. This last act speaks for itself, and leaves room for neither doubt nor dispute as to the facts, but only as to the degree of culpability which it involves. If it be the sole charge embodied in the articles of impeachment, therefore, the trial will be short; there will be no pretext for long delay, and Congress can the sooner resume the work of reconstruction and the other business of importance which presses for prompt and decisive action.

The next point of interest is the disposition which will be made of the impeachment by the Senate. It seems to be assumed in many quarters that conviction is a foregone conclusion,—that the Republicans of the Senate have already decided upon their action in caucus, and that nothing but the knowledge of this fact would have induced the House to reverse its first action and resolve upon impeachment. We think this is a great mistake. That there are Republican Senators quite willing to make such a disposition of the whole case, in advance and regardless of the oath they will take when they enter upon the trial, is possible,—though we would much rather not believe it;—and we are quite certain that there are other Republican Senators who would not do this, and who would not deem the subject a proper one for a caucus decision. The trial, we have no doubt, will be, in the main, a fair one, and the conclusion to which each Senator will come will depend upon his personal conviction of the degree of guilt involved in the President's acts. A verdict against him can only rest upon the conviction that he has been guilty of "high crimes and misdemeanors;" and these cannot be separated from the question of *motives*. Whether Judge WILSON's position, that these terms mean "crimes and misdemeanors" known as such to the law, be sound or not, they necessarily involve the assumption that the President *intended* to violate the law,—that his having done so was not accidental, nor the result of a mistake as to the meaning of the law. Upon this point the President, in his communication to the Senate, after stating his view of the law and the reasons of his action, says:

> It may be, however, that in this, as in other cases of implied repeal, doubts may arise. It is confessedly one of the subtle and debatable questions which arise in the construction of statutes. *If, upon such a question, I have fallen into an erroneous construction, I submit whether it should be characterized as a violation of official duty and of law.* I have deemed it proper in vindication of the course which I have considered it my duty to take, to place before the Senate the reasons upon which I have based my action. Although I have been advised by every member of my Cabinet that the entire Tenure of Office act is unconstitutional and therefore void, and although I have expressly concurred in that opinion in the veto message which I had the honor to submit to Congress when I returned the bill for reconsideration, *I have refrained from making a removal of any officer contrary to the provisions of the law*, and have only exercised that power in the case of Mr. STANTON, *which, in my judgment, did not come within its provisions.* I have endeavored to proceed with the greatest circumspection, and have acted only in an extreme and exceptional case, carefully following the course which I have marked out for myself as a general rule, *faithfully to execute all laws, though passed over my objections on the score of constitutionality.*
>
> In the present instance I have appealed, or sought to appeal, to that final arbiter fixed by the Constitution for the determination of all such questions. To this course I have been impelled by the solemn obligations which rest upon me, to sustain inviolate the powers of the high office committed to my hands. Whatever be the consequences, merely personal to myself, I could not allow them to prevail against a public duty so clear to my own mind and so imperative. If what was possible had been certain, if I had been fully advised when I removed Mr. STANTON that in thus defending the trust committed to my hands my own removal was sure to follow, I could not have hesitated, actuated by public considerations of the highest character. I earnestly protest against the resolution of the Senate which charges me in what I have done with a violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States.
>
> ANDREW JOHNSON.
>
> WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22, 1868.

The question whether the act for which the President has been impeached was the result of an "erroneous construction of the law," or of a deliberate purpose to violate the law and defy its authority, is one which the Senate, sitting as a court for the trial of impeachment, cannot refuse to entertain. And each Senator will unquestionably feel bound to answer that question fairly, and upon a candid estimate of the evidence in the case, of which the President's solemn averment must, of necessity, form part.

The trial, we believe, will be deliberate and fair, and the decision reached will command the substantial confidence of the country. The Senate is not at all likely to be governed by party passion and personal feeling, in anything like the degree to which those sentiments were conspicuous in the debates of the House of Representatives. The Senate is a body of much more self-command than the House, and acts habitually under a deeper and stronger sense of responsibility. It will appreciate and will weigh much more carefully and candidly than the House, the legal aspects of the case, and the reasons and motives of the President's action. But it must, nevertheless, be borne in mind that impeachment is not a narrowly legal process. It is not to be tried like an indictment at common law, or under a specific statute. The Senate, sitting as a Court of Impeachment, is not like a jury—confined to definite points, and bound to receive its law from any other source. It is both judge and jury,—master of both law and fact,—clothed with very large discretion, and free to give scope to a very wide estimate of motives and of public policy. And it is safe to assume that in the present instance the Senate will not feel bound to free itself from all thought of the effect of its action upon the policy of the Government and the practical conduct of public affairs. Such considerations will inevitably enter more or less into its decision of the points involved in this case;—and we are inclined to believe that they will lead to the conviction of Mr. JOHNSON and his removal from office.

Our German Treaty.

It would probably be unfair to pronounce judgment on Mr. BANCROFT's treaty with BISMARCK without more knowledge of its details than the Cable has given us. But so far as we are informed, it is not likely to inure very much to our advantage, or to go very far toward solving the difficulties which surround the question of naturalization.

The dispatch says:

> "The new treaty which has been concluded between the United States and the North German Confederation, provides that *natives of Germany must obtain a license to emigrate*, which shall be registered; and that those who, after taking out their naturalization papers, *have resided five years in a foreign country*, shall be released from the obligation of military service in Germany."

It seems from this, 1. That no Germans can come to this country except with the permission of their own Government. That is a matter, of course, which we cannot regulate; but it is very clear that the German Government will be much more ready to give "license to emigrate" to the aged, the paupers, the criminal, useless or helpless classes than to young men of energy and of some property; and it is equally clear that our wishes and interests will be in precisely the opposite direction.

That if any persons whom the German Government does not wish to lose as subjects, and to whom it refuses "license to emigrate," should get over here and become naturalized, they will not be exempt from the obligation of military service in Prussia. But they will nevertheless be naturalized American citizens, and as such entitled to the protection of the American Government.

We are inclined to think that Mr. BANCROFT's treaty was not negotiated under instructions from the State Department, and that it will not pass the Senate without scrutiny. Perhaps Mr. B. may have to try again.

The Papal Question.

The departure of a party from this City the other day to join the Pope's army suggests thoughts upon the Papal question. It is true the temporal power has withstood a great number of shocks, and lived through all sorts of changes; but it is, and long has been, clear enough that it is gradually settling like a sinking ship, and that at some time or other—it is, of course, impossible to say exactly when—it will come to an end.

If we look at the merely political side of the subject, the extinction of the temporal power is of far less importance than the consolidation of the Italian kingdom, which will, we hope, be the result of it, though there is still a terribly long story to be told before Italy can really become one in any satisfactory sense. This generation must pass away, and a new one grow up educated under ideas which are as yet only beginning to be permissable in many parts of the world, and which have attained their full trial and developement in none, before the Neapolitans, the Romans, the Tuscans, and the Piedmontese will be thoroughly welded into one great homogeneous nation. It is no doubt a consumation devoutly to be wished, but it still is, and will for years and years continue to be, much more of a devout imagination than anything else. Still the course of events sets so powerfully in that direction, so much is to be said for it, and the permanent interests of all Europe and the wishes of the most energetic and ablest part of the Italian people point to it so ardently and decisively, that it is difficult to believe that it will not at last be practically realized and firmly established. If the consolidation should be unhappily retarded by the unruliness and brigandage of the Southern provinces, and if the Roman States should prove to be as much attached to the Papal Government as the Ultramontanists assert them to be, the Italian nation will be all the stronger at the end for having overcome their reluctance. Nothing consolidates a country so much as a gradually successful effort to overcome the difficulties which attend its formation. However the matter may stand—whether Italy is to be officially one in a few weeks or months—whether that event is to be postponed during the lifetime of the Pope—whether he is to be reduced to a *roi fainéant*, ruling over the Vatican and St. Peters—in short, whatever is to be the immediate course of events, one thing is quite clear, that the end of the temporal power, and the institution of a new power constituted on diametrically opposite principles, is close at hand.

The event is one which must of necessity suggest many reflections. For one thing, the fall of the last of the old ecclesiastical Governments is like the extinction of a decaying race. They were once not uncommon, and very far indeed from being unpopular or oppressive. The States of the ecclesiastical electors were among the happiest parts of Germany. They were the only elective monarchies that ever succeeded. They lasted longer than almost any other forms of government, and were certainly free from many of the troubles which beset lay kingdoms. This kind of mild, quiet prosperity, however, is alien to modern notions. The old ecclesiastical sovereignties have all fallen, with one exception, and that one is unquestionably going, though loth to depart. It would be very wrong to do it injustice in its last moments. We do not doubt that there is a great deal of truth in the praises which are so lavishly bestowed upon it by its advocates in other countries, and especially in their own. But the fact remains that those who praise it and those who are opposed to it live in two different worlds. They have different views of life, different conceptions of its objects, of the rules which ought to govern it, of the moral value of particular states of mind and of particular actions; in a word, they have different and conflicting religions, and different and conflicting moralities, and there is no doubt that the practical substitution of the one view of things for the other must always involve many deplorable immediate consequences. The view of the Roman question which appears to the Ultramontanists in such a touching and beautiful light, appears to those who take the more modern view of life as an irritating, narrow-minded system of oppression and interference, conducted by priests, who, though kindly and well intentioned, acting from their own point of view, and upon the assumption that their view of life is the true one, are for that very reason the most galling of all tyrants to those whose view of life are different. That the majority of the people of Italy regard the matter in this way, there can be no doubt.

The most interesting part of the Papal question is the effect which the fall of the temporal power would have upon the spiritual power. They are both intimately connected, and the fall of the one will be a great blow to the other. How long people will believe that the clergy know all about the spiritual world, after deciding that they are not fit to be trusted with the management of the temporal world, remains to be seen. "If I have told you earthly things, and ye believe not, how shall ye believe if I tell you of Heavenly things?"

Gems of Eloquence.

As will have been seen by our report in yesterday's TIMES, the meeting of the Republican Campaign Club, held on the subject of impeachment on Tuesday night, was distinguished by some remarkable outbursts of political eloquence. We reproduce as especially remarkable the following:

SPENCER ON STEVENS.

Resolved, That while awarding deserved praise to every member of the House of Representatives who contributed in any manner to this impeachment of an apostate and a traitor, there is one who most especially is entitled to our gratitude and honor: aged, dying, *as he approaches the grave, nearly yet more nearly, brighter grows his face, more radiant, more beautiful his immortal crown of glory*; when the dishonored memory of ANDREW JOHNSON shall stink in the nostrils of the people of this Republic in the ages to come, the honored name of THADDEUS STEVENS in every family that loves liberty and justice to all shall be a household word."

SHAW ON SPENCER.

Hon. CHAS. P. SHAW assured the audience that when the ashes of the departed CHAS. S. SPENCER would be all that was left to the people, they would search the world through in vain for marble white enough and gold pure enough to bear his name down to posterity.

SPENCER ON SHAW.

[Postponed until the next meeting.]

MINOR TOPICS.

We may trust, at least, that President JOHNSON will not be so unfortunate or so ill-advised as to give any *new cause* for violent opposition or excitement pending his trial before the Senate. His chances of lenient treatment, and ultimately of acquittal, will be vastly increased if he will only, for a few days, refrain from any demonstrations in behalf of his authority, his rights, his position or his policy. Newspaper correspondents, too, who are friendly to him, might as well hold up for a while in their labor of pumping him for his views, his feelings, his purposes, and his plans. Even though he be tried on the single charge of violating the Tenure of Office law, the verdict might be seriously affected by imprudent actions or words between this time and the conclusion of the trial.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Post* reports that the President told him, on Tuesday, in an interview, that he was not disturbed by the impeachment; but, on the contrary, earnestly desired that the trial should be proceeded with promptly and to a conclusion. He desired, during his official term, to meet the charges that had been made against him, and to have them passed upon in the manner pointed out by the Constitution,—declaring that he would be greatly distressed if the stain attempted to be cast upon him should be allowed to rest without a decision from the High Court of Impeachment. This puts a new face upon the impeachment business, and ought to have secured for it the vote of the entire body of Democrats, as well as Republicans, in Congress. If the President himself is now desirous of it, why should there be any more violent language on the subject?

The only civil war to which impeachment has given rise thus far is carried on by telegraph. It is vigorous and animated, but not dangerous or costly. One side tells Congress to "stick," and the other exhorts the President to "stand firm." Chicago assures Congress that the people approve its action, and New-York telegraphs to Mr. JOHNSON that "every decent man is with him," which swells the ranks of his friends enormously. These campaigns are short and sharp enough, but are not likely to be very decisive. We don't care how long they last,—nor will the telegraph companies.

Mr. C. S. SPENCER has discovered a new ground for impeachment. He finds that the President was guilty of "misprision of bribery" in offering to Gen. GRANT "to assume in his stead the penalties, and to endure the imprisonment prescribed by the laws." This is so ingenious an hypothesis that it would certainly deserve in some way to be patented, so that Mr. SPENCER might have the sole benefit of using it. At all events, Congress did not seem to have discovered it at the time that it called for impeachment. The great wonder is, however, that even Gen. GRANT was able to resist so tempting a "bribe" as the one alleged to have been tendered. Such a magnificent offer it must have required more than Spartan integrity to decline. Does Mr. SPENCER suppose for a moment that *his* virtue would have stood such a test?

Gen. BUTLER has a tremendous power of eloquent language. He can put the most commonplace things in the most frantic style, and can clothe his sentences with such terror that if his adversaries are not entirely knocked out of their wits by his approach, they are certain to be impressed in such a way as never to attempt a reply. For example, in opening his impeachment speech the other day, he wished to say that he differed with an opponent concerning one of the legal points put forth, but he saw at once that if he stated his position in this plain way, the impression would be rather feeble, and so he boldly and loudly declared before the assembled Congress that he "rejected with the utmost, unspeakable loathing, scorn and contempt the pretended legal dodge," &c., &c. Of course nothing in the shape of a reply to this was attempted; for how would any one dare to resurrect a trembling abstraction that had been gonged into limbo in this style? It might be a nice question what would have happened if in turn Mr. BUTLER's adversary had pitched into *his* "pretended legal dodge" with the "utmost, unspeakable loathing, scorn and contempt?" But we are unwilling to contemplate the idea of two legal dodges being treated in this fearful fashion.

No doubt it would have been a very easy thing for us to have got up an immense reputation within the last few days for "courage" and "boldness" and "vigor," and all that sort of thing, by publishing extremely ferocious articles, in big type, calculated to stimulate the spirit of war, and to give the idea that we were afraid of nothing. Had we also shown that the other side were base cowards and contemptible sneaks, who would certainly fly as soon as we got our sword out of its scabbard, no one could have doubted the moral and military heroism that inspired such splendid displays of language. There are doubtless people who think that the counsels of peace, and reason, and common sense are quite flat alongside of such warlike mouthing as some of our contemporaries have indulged in.

We trust there may be no uncertainty or ambiguity about the telegram stating that the North Carolina Convention has adopted an article on suffrage, making it general, without the test oath. If it be true, it is the longest step in advance taken by any of the Southern Conventions, showing a disposition to base their new condition of affairs upon the will of the whole people. To stand, except by the expensive proppings of military power, all the new Southern State Governments will have to recognize all their people as their true foundation.

Gen. MEADE is entitled to credit for his successful action with the Florida Convention. He found it in an inextricable snarl. Matters had been for many days at a dead lock, and at serious expense the Convention remained in session, with business standing still. During this chaotic confusion, Gen. MEADE appeared at Tallahassee, conferred with both the majority and minority leaders, and made propositions of compromise and conciliation. On the 18th they were accepted, and from that day to the present, members have vied in harmony. The business has gone on smoothly, and in a week's time the Constitution was finished and the Convention adjourned. We say nothing of the merits of the work; but at least it would not have been less objectionable under the former arrangement of the Convention. But for Gen. MEADE, the body would probably have been wrangling until today, without a stroke of work done, and with its expenses increasing.

The Western papers agree that the selection of New-York City as the place of holding the Democratic National Convention damages Mr. PENDLETON's prospect for the Presidential nomination. But they do not inform us which of the candidates will have his chances *increased* by the circumstance. Not Mr. SEYMOUR's, we might fancy; for it is said he still adheres to his determination to refuse a nomination. Not Mr. JOHNSON's, for the Democrats will not put *him* up in any event. Will it be Gen. HANCOCK's, then, or Gen. MCCLELLAN's, or the *other* man's?

The London *Times* is not afraid to speak irreverently of Gen. BANKS' *style* in his report on American citizenship—remarking that "it (the style) may provoke a smile from an English reader." At first we were inclined to resent this covert assault upon the intellectual peculiarities and habits of some of our greatest politicians; but, instead of getting angry, we will coolly inform the *Times* that if it proposes to set the English people laughing at the literary style of our Congressional leaders, we will furnish them enough material any day to cause the whole of them to laugh themselves out of their boots. For us, these are no laughing matters, and consequently we habitually refrain from treating them in this way. But for disinterested and stylish Englishmen, the case may be quite different.

OBITUARY.

Death of Gen. McCall.

Major-Gen. GEORGE A. MCCALL, who died Tuesday at West Chester, Penn., was especially famous as the some-time commander of the Pennsylvania Reserves, organized by him soon after the outbreak of the rebellion. He commanded this force until he was taken prisoner during the Seven Days' Battles before Richmond. After a long confinement he was exchanged and returned to his home in Chester County, Penn., with a constitution shattered by sufferings and privations in a rebel prison. The citizens of Chester presented him with a sword, and the Democrats of his district selected him as their candidate for Congressman, but he was defeated.

Gen. MCCALL's record previous to the war also was a most honorable one. He was born in Philadelphia, March 16, 1802, graduated from West Point in 1822, was breveted Second Lieutenant First Infantry, and appointed Aide-de-Camp to Gen. E. P. GAINES in 1831, serving as Acting Adjutant-General in the Western Department until 1836, when he was promoted to a Captaincy. For his services during the war with the Florida Indians, he was recommended by Gen. WORTH for the brevet of Major, which, however, was not conferred upon him until 1846, when, for gallantry at the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, he received the brevets of Major and Lieutenant-Colonel. The citizens of Philadelphia also presented him with a sword. In 1847 he was promoted to be a Major in the Third Infantry, and in 1850, while commanding his regiment in New-Mexico, received from President TAYLOR the appointment of Inspector-General of the army, with the rank of Colonel of cavalry. In 1853 he resigned his commission and settled in Chester County, Penn. The funeral will take place at Christ Church, Philadelphia, next Saturday.

NEW-YORK.

A Glance at State Reports—The Poor—Their Number, Nativity and Cost of Support—Causes of Pauperism—Corporations, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 24, 1868.

During the vacation of the Legislature I have derived no little information, and some amusement, by an examination of some of the reports which are annually made to the Legislature.

STATE PAUPERISM.

By law, the Secretary of State is required to present to the Legislature a variety of information, relative to the poor of the State—or rather, the very poor—who receive aid from the public purse. These statistics are not perfect, but they enable us to strike an average.

Under our hap-hazard system of gathering information, perfection is hardly to be expected. The wonder is, rather, that we approximate so near to the reality as we do. The local officers, town, village, city, county and State, are required to make yearly reports of their operations, which the Secretary of State is required to group together. As all these officers are sovereign, and as a large number of them do not know what the law requires of them, and a still larger number are indifferent to every duty but that which immediately concerns their pay, it is not a matter of surprise that the returns are lacking in many essentials. During the years from 1847 to 1866, inclusive, there were but two years, (1856 and 1859,) in which returns were received from every county in the State. Hence, for accurate comparison, the tables presented would be deemed worthless by those who deal in statistics. But to the mass of readers they serve to convey a reliable impression.

From the tables I have compiled the following totals, omitting the details or classifications:

YEARS.	Counties that reported	Whole number of paupers relieved or support'd during the year	Value of labor of paupers	Average weekly expense of each person	Whole expense of support of county and town paupers for the year
1847	......	106,569	$29,695 98	$0 63	$687,010 16
1848	55	52,021	29,700 02	66½	382,986 02
1849	59	99,433	28,353 42	99⅛	816,858 90
1850	57	114,891	34,565 85	66	734,861 11
1851	55	125,473	31,634 94	68½	857,886 91
1852	58	151,399	38,203 49	70⅝	991,886 28
1853	53	130,027	65,236 76	72¼	1,009,747 65
1854	58	137,347	27,839 37	86¼	1,121,904 00
1855	59	204,161	27,890 00	91⅜	1,379,959 51
1856	60	179,040	26,753 25	72	1,769,333 85
1857	58	173,249	26,999 79	96⅛	1,354,383 90
1858	58	261,156	29,484 66	90½	1,491,391 28
1859	60	228,517	30,836 00	91	1,334,966 51
1860	59	223,485	35,182 00	83¾	1,365,499 54
1861	57	314,797	32,015 00	85⅞	1,382,560 63
1862	56	237,354	32,420 00	89⅝	1,318,481 88
1863	58	261,252	33,814 19	89⅜	1,463,102 04
1864	59	265,816	30,575 00	1 12½	1,853,906 36
1865	57	278,558	31,370 00	....	2,339,865 30
1866	57	265,158	29,800 00	....	2,312,060 53

These figures exhibit some marked results. The panic of 1857, for instance, shows its fruits by an increase in 1858 of nearly one hundred thousand paupers over the number reported for the previous year. Yet the increase in the cost of providing for this extra host was but about $150,000, or less than $2 per person per annum. In 1861 there were 314,797 paupers supported, at an expense of $1,382,560 63. In the year preceding it cost $1,365,499 54 to maintain only 223,485. Would the prices current of those years warrant such a disparity? It is noticeable how evenly the average of earnings runs—the 106,569 paupers of 1847 producing $29,695 98, while the 265,158 of 1866 earned but $29,800—only an excess of $104 02. Evidently the task-masters are not of the driving sort, or our paupers have become experts in the science of how not to work. They appear to have fixed a maximum scale and adhere to it with remarkable tenacity. Be the number of laborers large or small, it makes little difference in the earnings.

Those who have prematurely condoled with Mr. STEWART, and are wondering how he gets along on an income of only $2,000 a day, will feel relieved when they see how little it costs to keep soul and body together, even at the prices now prevalent. An income of about $1 20 per week, under the associated system which prevails in our eleemosynary institutions, will enable a man to make both ends meet quite comfortably. What a substantial argument against "isolated households" do these columns afford.

NATIVITY OF PAUPERISM.

The following is a statement of the nativity of the paupers relieved during the period embraced in the foregoing tables:

United States—	Males	159,041
	Females	759,830
Ireland	Males	681,392
	Females	709,526
England	Males	52,460
	Females	45,352
Scotland	Males	14,040
	Females	14,954
Germany	Males	144,872
	Females	150,701
France	Males	11,692
	Females	9,523
Canada	Males	20,155
	Females	20,667

It will be noticed that our citizens of Irish nativity furnish quite as large a proportion of paupers as they do of voters—nearly as many as all others combined.

Of the causes of pauperism we have some facts that admonish us of one source of the evil which calls for earnest consideration. At least one-third of those who demand public support are the victims of Intemperance. Free license evidently means full poor houses. Compared with the product of cheap whisky, idiocy, lunacy, blindness, lameness, sickness and imbecility furnish but few recruits for the great army of the needy and destitute.

With the exception of the Counties of Hamilton and Schuyler, the poor are provided for at homes or farms owned by the county. These farms average about 150 acres, that of Alleghany County being the largest, (283 acres) and that of Onondaga County being the smallest (38½ acres.) The total owned by the sixty counties is 7,826 acres. In the two counties which do not maintain homes, I believe the poor are farmed out, or put to board with those who, at town meeting, offer to support them for the lowest sum.

RESIDENT ALIENS.

Until 1825, no person not born in the United States could hold real estate, unless by special act of the Legislature. In 1825, this restriction was so modified as to permit any alien to hold title who shall have declared an intention to become a citizen. It is astonishing how few have availed themselves of this privilege—the number for 1866 being only 1,164—and the total for forty-two years but 20,043. Persons thus qualified to hold real estate are not eligible to public office, nor are they liable to do jury duty.

CORPORATIONS UNDER GENERAL ACTS.

It is the law that a corporation can be formed for the transaction of almost any business, simply by filing articles of association with the Secretary of State.

It would be curious to trace the history of all the associations whose corporative articles fill so large a space in the pigeon holes of the State Department. What an instructive chapter on bubbles might be written from them. Of the thousands that promised so much, how few have brought their projectors the riches they anticipated. What a delusion were plank roads. At one time, the entire State was threatened to be interlaced with them, like the parallels of a spider's web. From 1847 to 1853, they were all the rage—about 3,500 miles having been constructed at a cost of over six and a half millions of dollars. Of the 352 companies incorporated, it is barely possible that thirty may be in active operation now. For the past ten years hardly a Legislature has adjourned without passing a bill to relieve some of these companies. Like the turnpikes, which they superseded, they have become themselves a town charge. Speaking of turnpikes, it is evident that institution is to die out with the present generation. During the past twenty years only nineteen new companies have been formed, contemplating the construction of but 139 miles of road. The Central Park Commissioners will be puzzled to see how so long a stretch can be made passable at an outlay of less than $800 per mile for right of way, fencing, grading, &c. Yet that is the entire capital invested.

With the exception of plank-roads and turnpikes, the business of bubble-blowing appears to increase rather than diminish.

The following recapitulation shows the whole number of corporations formed under general laws:

Business.	No.	Capital.
Plank-road	352	$6,720,300
Turnpike	19	123,100
Gas	139	38,472,500
Manufacturing, mining, mechanical and chemical	4,781	2,647,941,513
Railroad	244	236,903,000
Telegraph	73	88,337,850
Ocean navigation	51	48,699,500
Building	31	3,726,000
Ferry	26	5,150,600
River and lake navigation	53	8,483,000
Improving breed of horses	3	350 000
Agricultural	1	1,000,000
Total	5,563	$3,085,866,363

If the United States could but realize a legal income tax on that splendid aggregate of capital, how little we should hear about the national debt! Ten years would wipe it out.

In addition to the 5,563 companies combined for sordid purposes, there were organized for benevolent and charitable purposes, 723; for agricultural purposes, (county and town societies,) 132; Roman Catholic churches, 75; social and recreative societies, 25; Masonic, 44; free churches, 19. In all, big and little, good, bad and indifferent, 6,537.

Supposing that each company was under the management of a Board of ten persons, it would take 65,370 of our most respectable citizens to furnish the list of directors. But unfortunately, in general they were men of straw, and their capital a myth. Probably, if all the wheat were sifted from the chaff, there would not be left but a few kernels of sound grain. Beyond showing us "what phantoms we are and what phantoms we pursue," these records of the State Department are of little value. The Convention could have very well spared the compiler the labor of congregating them. The grave of many buried hopes should not have been thus invaded, only to show the hideous skeletons. The lesson, if heeded, might prove a benefit. But the moths will still flutter around the light, where thousands have perished.

LEO.

Assembling of the Canal Convention—First Day's Proceedings—Election of Permanent Officers.

From Our Special Reporter.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 25, 1866.

The Canal Convention met here to-day at a late hour. It had been intended to meet early, but sufficient members did not arrive. Its object was to consider the subject of the canals of the State, and what measures were needed to place them in good condition. The call was circulated by those who claimed to be peculiarly the friends of the canals, but all persons interested in the subject were present, with views as different as men ever entertained in any convention. The afternoon session was stormy, and its deliberations were presided over by a gentleman whose unfamiliarity with parliamentary rules was markedly evinced. TOWNSEND, of Troy, desired to know whether the slate had been prepared beforehand, and another gentleman spoke some five minutes in dumb show. Nothing could be heard for the noise of the opposite party. What difference a chairman could make in a Convention assembled professedly for the exchange of opinions, remains to be seen.

Gen. CHAMBERLAIN, of Albany, in calling the meeting to order, said that Albany had assumed to name the hour of assembling, but having subsequently learned that many members would not be able to attend so early, had, therefore, thought it would be advisable to adjourn to 4 o'clock this afternoon, and in pursuance of his recommendation the Convention did so adjourn.

At 4 o'clock the meeting was called to order by Gen. CHAMBERLAIN, who welcomed the Convention in the name of the City of Albany. HIRAM NILES, of Buffalo, was chosen for temporary Chairman; Mr. WILLIAM THURSTON, of Buffalo, was nominated as temporary Secretary, and Rev. Dr. CLARK, of Albany, offered a prayer.

Mr. NILES returned his thanks to the Convention for his choice as Chairman, regretting that he had not a more extensive acquaintance with Parliamentary usages. They had been called together because the great system of public works of this State had been injured, and their object in assembling was to cause the attention of the Legislature to be directed to the Canals. They trusted that honorable and trustworthy men could be chosen for their supervision.

Credentials were then handed to the Secretary, by the different localities, and Mr. A. Y. GARNER, of Schenectady, was appointed Assistant Secretary.

Mr. KNAPP, of Rochester, moved that a committee of nine be appointed on Permanent Organization. An amendment was offered that one member should be selected from each county represented, each county to recommend its delegate. The amendment was adopted, and the original resolution passed.

It became evident, at this early stage of the proceedings, that there were very different elements present in the Convention. Mr. BAYER, of Herkimer, spoke on the question of choosing officers, during a scene of indiscribable confusion, cheers, stamping, and cat-calls. Mr. RICHMOND moved that a Sergeant-at-Arms be appointed to keep order, but after the noise subsided he withdrew it.

The resolution was then reconsidered, on motion of G. W. BULL, of Buffalo, leaving the question open as before.

Motions were then successively made for appointing Messrs. LITTLEJOHN, FISH and WALLACE for the office of President.

MARTIN I. TOWNSEND, of Troy, made a brief speech in eulogium of DE WITT C. LITTLEJOHN, hoping he would be elected Chairman. Another resolution was finally passed substituting one member from each delegation as an Elective Committee, and the Convention took a short recess for conference.

On coming to order, the delegations were called, and presented their choice as follows:

Messrs. C. J. Ferris, A. C. McGowan, Joseph B. Enos, M. M. Caleb, Charles A. Garvin, Robt. Dunlap, Thomas Cornes, Jas. H. Mallory, Peter J. Cook, Francis A. Malliss, Charles P. Easton, Frank Chamberlain, Thomas Kearney, John P. Putnam, W. H. Goodrich, J. G. Mersereau, George B. Daniels, S. D. Streeter, J. W. Pratt, D. A. Thomson, W. D. Stewart, E. P. Roberts, H. N. Bentley, A. B. Cady, J. A. Howe, W. Clark, D. S. Bennett, W. D. Sunderland, O. F. Davis, W. J. Cornell, H. B. Knapp, J. Gilbert, A. McMullen, P. E. Towles, A. S. Page, L. C. Russell, J. S. Heath, C. L. Mather, Jas. Stevens.

EVENING SESSION.

At the evening session the Committee on Nominations for Permanent Officers reported the following:

President—JAMES P. WALLACE, of New-York.

Vice-Presidents—Henry L. Fish, Thos. Smith, A. C. Gowan, Joseph B. Enos, James M. Fiske, Jr., E. B. Thorne, Dominicus S. Voorhees, Abram Hoffman, C. V. Barse, Geo. B. Daniels, Joseph Gilbert, W. D. Stewart, Niles Case, Frank Chamberlain, Tracy Cowan, Arthur W. Hunter, F. S. Thayer, L. C. Russell, Wm. A. Halsey, C. P. Easton, D. W. Talcott.

Secretaries—W. Lacy, H. C. Daniels, John J. Braelt, A. S. Paige, H. R. Snyder, Henry O'Reilly, Wm. Thurstone.

The report of the Committee was adopted, and Messrs. FISH of Rochester, and CHAMBERLAIN of Albany, were appointed a Committee to conduct the President to the Chair.

Mr. WALLACE said they had met to seek to reform the canals. Whatever difference there may be as to the system of management of the canals, all must admit that in practice it works badly. It would be their aim to impress these views upon the Legislature.

Mr. CLAPP suggested that it would be well to call the roll of delegates. On the reply of the Secretary that the roll was not in proper condition, he moved that gentlemen not delegates take seats in the gallery. The motion for calling the roll was renewed, and the Secretary read the list. One hundred and sixty delegates answered to their names.

Mr. CLAPP moved that a committee of nine members should be appointed to draft resolutions. Mr. TIMBERMAN moved as an amendment that the committee consist of two from each senatorial district represented. Mr. MITCHELL moved to make the committee thirteen, which was adopted, and the whole was then adopted.

Mr. STARK introduced a resolution that no member be allowed to speak more than five minutes or more than once on the same question. Mr. FISH and Mr. LITTLEJOHN opposed it, and it was tabled.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the Young Men's Association for invitations extended to the Convention.

A business committee, to consist of nine members, with Mr. FISH, of Rochester, for Chairman, was created.

On motion of Mr. BULL, of Buffalo, invitations were extended to the Canal Board and to the Canal Committees of the Senate and Assembly to meet with the Convention.

A motion that all business resolutions be referred to the Business Committee without debate was adopted.

Mr. MCMULLEN offered a vote of thanks to Hon. CHARLES STANFORD for his fearless denunciation of wrong. Referred.

Several resolutions were read, and Mr. FISH was called to the chair temporarily.

Mr. MITCHELL, on being called on, said that he had attended this meeting because his heart was in the matter. He had not been in the canal business from his infancy, but had lately been employed for 134 days in investigating the frauds in the matter. What raised New-York so preëminently above her sisters? It was the canals. They had not filled the measure of usefulness predicted by DE WITT CLINTON, owing to the contract system. If the present system continued there would be no canals in the State in five years, unless the State borrowed money to make new ones. Look at the immense interests depending upon the canals, and how many have been impoverished by the mismanagement of the Canal Department which allowed boats to be frozen in because contracts had not been fulfilled which would cost a few thousand dollars. A contractor at Cazenovia had saved $250, and had allowed dozens of boats to be detained which might otherwise have been in the waters of New-York harbor. The question for New-York is to consider whether it will allow the commerce of the West to go down the Mississippi or pass through our improvements; whether we shall retain or lose the commerce of the States of the West. Five hundred thousand dollars have been expended on the Champlain Canal for repairs within five years, and respectable gentlemen swear that it is not near so good as it was then. Trade goes down to the sea in another way, and boatmen had been obliged to lock their vessels through themselves. Shall it now be stopped, or shall it continue? The answer is, that the canals were made for the Great West, for this State, for those who wish to use them, and that it is our duty to keep them up, for the honor and glory of the State.

HENRY SMITH, of Albany, made a few remarks on the subject, narrating the history of mismanagement, and declaring that the canals were as much for the East as for the West.

The President then announced the Committees, as follows:

Business.—H. L. Fish, M. M. Caleb, A. M. Hoyt, Wm. N. Fassett, H. Niles, J. D. Sawyer, O. F. Davis, A. H. Failing, Geo. C. Burdett.

Resolutions.—A. M. Clapp, D. J. Mitchell, D. S. Bennett, A. E. Culver, E. S. Brown, G. McGee, R. M Lambris, L. D. Collins, L. Thompson, D. D. C. Mink, Samuel Morgan, Giles Hawley, Alex. Barclay.

The Convention then adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Second Day's Proceedings.

Associated Press Dispatch.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 26.

In the State Canal Convention to-day about 160 delegates were present.

The Committee on Resolutions reported a series in favor of the abolition of the contract system for keeping the canals in repair; that it is the duty of the Legislature to provide without delay for such reforms in the management of the canals as the present emergency demands; that the thanks of the Convention are due to the Senate Investigating Committee; that we earnestly protest against any reversion of the water that is intended for the canals for any purpose whatever, and that the Erie, Oswego, and Champlain Canals should be immediately completed, so that the largest class boats may pass with dispatch and safety, and to this end all the old bench walls should be removed, and double locks should be completed at every point,

Mr. FISH, of Monroe, from the Business Committee, made a report containing the following suggestions:

1. To repeal the acts creating and extending the power of the Contracting Board.
2. The abolition of the present contract system.
3. To abrogate all canal contracts not subjecting the contractor to damages in case of violation of contract.
4. To prosecute those who have obtained State funds fraudulently.
5. To prosecute persons using the canal waters illegally, and that the Canal Board be authorized to purchase the leases of mills that have the legal right to use the water.
6. To punish lock-tenders or other officers for illegally exacting money.
7. To immediately bottom out the canals so as to secure at all times sufficient water for an easy passage to boats drawing six feet.
8. To increase the capacity of the five lift-locks near Syracuse.
9. To secure the prompt repair of all locks and lock-gates, waste-weirs, &c.
10. To provide for a longer continuance of canal navigation by an earlier opening in Spring.
11. That a memorial be prepared for presentation to the Legislature, urging such reforms as will give greater efficiency to the canals of the State. Also a memorial in favor of the passage of the Senate bill of 1866, with certain specified amendments.

A resolution was adopted earnestly requesting the Legislature to make appropriations to carry out the improvements recommended by the Convention.

It was unanimously resolved that greater facilities are imperatively demanded in the port of New-York for the accommodation of the extensive and constantly increasing commerce of the canals, and that a suitable portion of the waters of the harbor be set apart for the exclusive use of canal boats.

A committee of fifteen was appointed to call future Conventions.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die.*

The delegates participate in a dinner set for them at the Delavan House to-night, as guests of the Albany Board of Trade.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 26.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. GENET—To incorporate the Veteran Corps Business Association.

By Mr. HUBBARD—To prevent encroachments upon graveyards.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. FOLGER—To incorporate the Wells Seminary.

To amend the charter of the Home Insurance Company. To authorize said Company to have more than one Vice-President.

By Mr. NORTON—To amend the law relative to suits against foreign corporations. It provides that a holder of an unsatisfied judgment may sue any debtor to or stockholder of such foreign corporation to recover the amount of judgment.

By Mr. MURPHY—A general act authorizing the formation of loan, guarantee and warehousing companies. Also, to incorporate the Prospect Park (Brooklyn) Savings Bank.

By Mr. TWEED—To afford to passengers and property carried on the Hudson River steamboats the same facilities as are afforded on railroads. It empowers steamboat companies to issue combination railroad and steamboat tickets and baggage checks.

Also, to regulate the days and hours during which the offices of County Clerks and County Registers shall be kept open for business. It requires such offices to be kept open between the hours of 9 and 4 every day in the year, except Sundays and legal holidays.

By Mr. GENET—Authorizing the Forty-second-street and Grand-street Ferry Railroad Company to extend their tracks.

By Mr. CAULDWELL—Authorizing the erection of a town hall in Morrisania; also to facilitate the construction of railroads and tramroads in Dutchess, Westchester, Putnam and Orange Counties.

By Mr. STANFORD—Authorizing the village of Saratoga Springs to rebuild the United States Hotel.

Appropriating $12,000 to the Rochester City Hospital.

By Mr. NICHOLS—To amend the charter of Buffalo as to the salary of the Assistant District-Attorney.

BILLS PASSED.

Authorizing the construction of a canal and basin in the village of Canandaigua.

Legalizing certain bonds issued by the village of Watkins.

Authorizing the Whitehall and Plattsburg Railroad Company to construct their road across certain bays and inlets.

BILLS ORDERED TO THIRD READING.

Appropriating $35,000 for an armory in Schenectady.

Authorizing the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States to have an income not to exceed $50,000.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The Speaker presented a comunication from the Metropolitan Excise Commissioners in response to a resolution of the Assembly. Also the report of the Harlem Bridge Commissioners.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. RILEY—For the improvement of Thompson-street, New-York. Also, to incorporate the Metropolitan Railroad Company.

By Mr. DAYTON—To amend the charter of the National Savings Bank, of Buffalo.

By Mr. ACKERT—Relative to the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

By Mr. BRUSH—To suppress prostitution in the Metropolitan Police District, and for the better protection of the public health therein.

By Mr. FLACK—To regulate the fare on certain railroads in this State.

By Mr. ROOT—For State aid to the Whitehall and Plattsburg Railroad.

By Mr. JACOBS—To extend Fifth-avenue and to widen Vanderbilt-avenue, Brooklyn.

By Mr. WORTH—To amend the act for the improvement of Wallabout Bay.

By Mr. MALLISON—To amend the Brooklyn City Charter. Also, to amend the act relative to Fulton-avenue.

By Mr. SMITH—To amend the act relative to South Seventh-street, Brooklyn.

By Mr. MALLISON—To improve the streets near Gowanus Canal.

By W. S. ANDREWS—To amend the charter of the New-York and Brooklyn Petroleum Storage Company.

By Mr. BRADSTREET—To amend the Rochester City Charter. Also for a tax for the new work and extraordinary repairs on the State Canals. Also making preparation to pay the principal and interest of the Canal debt.

By Mr. FREAR—To authorize the Third-avenue Railroad to extend their tracks. Also to afford the same facilities for the transportation of passengers on the Hudson River steamers as are now afforded by railroads.

By Mr. FLAGG—To incorporate the Columbia Yacht Club.

By Mr. KIEVER—To regulate the ferriage of funeral processions in Counties of New-York, Kings and Queens.

By Mr. TRAINOR—For a railroad in Avenue C and other streets and avenues in New-York.

By Mr. CAMPBELL—To amend the Mechanics' Lien law of New-York.

By Mr. RAY—To cheapen the transportation of articles on railroads intended for manufacturing purposes.

By Mr. PITTS—To repeal the act requiring railroad employes to wear uniforms.

By Mr. J. L. FLAGG—To authorize the City of Troy to borrow money.

By Mr. LAWRENCE—To facilitate the construction of the West Shore Railroad.

By Mr. LITTLE—To regulate the transportation of freight on railroads.

By Mr. SHAW—To facilitate the construction of the Midland Railroad. Also to prevent fraud in the sale of passenger tickets.

The bill to change the name of the Dramatic Musical Association to an Asylum for aged and infirm Hebrews, was passed.

Adjourned.

THE STATE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

ALBANY, N. Y., Wednesday, Feb. 26.

A resolution was passed directing the stenographer to prepare an index to proceedings and debates of the Convention.

The article on Judiciary was amended as follows:

—SECTION 18. Justices of the Peace and District Court Justices shall be elected in the different cities of this State in such manner and with such terms respectively as shall be prescribed by law. All other judicial offices in cities, whose election or appointment is not otherwise provided for in this article, shall be elected or appointed by some local authorities of such cities respectively.

Mr. ERASTUS BROOKS offered the following:

Resolved, That the cordial thanks of this Convention are hereby tendered to its President, Hon. WILLIAM A. WHEELER, for the able, courteous and impartial manner in which he has uniformly presided over all its deliberations.

Adopted unanimously.

The final vote on the adoption of the Constitution will be taken to-morrow evening.

Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention this evening passed a resolution giving the clerk the same compensation as the stenographer, viz., $5 per printed page of the debates and proceedings; and tendering thanks to the Mayor and Common Council of Albany for courtesies extended. Adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

Operatic.

The rival companies crossed swords last evening. There were performances at Pike's Opera House and the Academy of Music. Considering that it was Ash Wednesday, when good Catholics and Episcopalians stay at home, there was in each house a large attendance of the other sort of people. Externally they were quite as respectable as their more scrupulous brethren.

At Pike's the opera was "Faust"—a work with which our readers are familiar. On the west side, however, there is an audience to whom it is still new. They had the advantage of making its acquaintance under favorable circumstances. Miss HAUCK's impersonation of the heroine, *Marguerite*, differs from that of her predecessor, Miss KELLOGG. It is more simple, yielding and innocent. The characteristic of all great *roles* is that they are capable of widely different interpretations; no one rendering being necessarily the best. Miss HAUCK's manner is ingenuous and winning. It commands the sympathy of the audience. This was clearly demonstrated last night. The lady was in good voice, and sang the music with such effect that she repeatedly won a round of hearty applause. Her voice is an exceedingly pleasing one, and we look to its development with much interest. In the garden scene she was excellent, and deservedly obtained a call before the curtain. Of the other characters, save one, it is unnecessary to speak. Signor BELLINI's *Valentine* is the best we have had—or are likely to have—on the American stage. Signor ANTONUCCI's *Mephistopheles* lacks the force of German conception, but musically it is excellent. Mme. TESTA's flower song was, as usual, charmingly sung. The exception was Herr HABELMANN, who was the *Faust*. This admirable tenor satisfied every one. He has an expressive and persuasive voice, to resist which is difficult. He sang, of course, in German—a drawback which seems to be inevitable, but which, in music of this kind, is of little import. GOUNOD's style is entirely German, and Herr HABELMANN phrases with a perfect understanding of it. The orchestra and chorus were in every way satisfactory. To-night "Crispino."

At the Academy of Music the opera was "Robert le Diable," a work of transcendent and revivifying merit, albeit hackneyed. The full strength of Mr. STRAKOSCH's company was exhibited in the cast. Indeed somewhat more than its normal strength, for Herr HERMANNS (who also sang in German) was engaged for the part of *Bertram*, and the famous *danseuse*, Mlle. SANGELLI, for the toe-temptation scene. Signor BRIGNOLI was the *Robert*, Mme. LA GRANGE the *Alice*, and Miss MCCULLOCH the *Isabella*. The quartette, it will be seen, was very strong, and the performance, although by no means perfect, was creditable. It is none of our business to apologize for or explain shortcomings, but it may be suggested that the first night of a work of this calibre is attended with many difficulties, and that a moderate amount of allowance is not out of place on such an occasion. Mme. LA GRANGE's *Alice* was almost without fault, save that on one or two occasions she sang out of tune, a defect to which she is hardly at any time addicted. It occurred last night. Otherwise she sang like a true artist, and acted without demonstration, which is the best kind of acting. In the cross duet of the second act she sang in German to accommodate herself to the *Bertram*, who was of that persuasion. Herr HERMANNS was in fine voice, and renewed his former success in this *rôle*, which is assuredly one of the best of his *repertoire*. Signor BRIGNOLI in the first act lacked strength, so that the drinking song passed off tamely. He improved, however, as the opera went on. Miss MCCULLOCH was excellent. She ripens rapidly, and undoubtedly has a career before her. Of Signor LORINI (*Ramboldo*) it is not possible to say much, except that he did as well as he could. Nor can we say a great deal more for the orchestra and chorus, both of which can be improved for the next performance. The performance did not excite the enthusiasm that it usually does, but it was nevertheless a fair one. On the repetition we have no doubt the work will be given to decided advantage. The cast justifies this expectation.

Broadway Theatre.

Large and laughing audiences have attended this house to enjoy the reappearance of Mr. DE WALDEN's "Sam" upon the scene of his former successes. Mr. CHANFRAU has renewed the favorable impression which his personation of the character of Dundreary's Brother *Sam* was lucky enough to create before. In extracting matter for merriment out of the most bewildering tribulations, Mr. CHANFRAU is eminently successful through this part. Subjected to all sorts of annoyances, badgered and bored and bothered by one and another, still retaining amid every grievance his good temper, his quaint humor and his happy confusions of people and things, the unfortunate *Sam* presents in the person of Mr. CHANFRAU as comic a spectacle as it is possible to imagine. There is no thinking of him, much less looking at him, without laughter. Mr. DE WALDEN has resumed his original character of *Crockett* in the drama, and Mr. PARSLOE again plays the part of a circus waif as naturally as if he had been brought up in the sawdust ring. There is a gentlemanly dignity about Mr. JACK's performance of *Gen. Roslyn*, and Miss KATE NEWTON is an agreeable improvement upon her predecessor in the *rôle* of *Laura*, the "slangy" young lady who makes *Sam* supremely happy by "helping him over the stile," *i. e.*, into matrimony. There is also more purpose and variety in Mrs. GILBERT's personation of the ancient maiden *Miss Euphemia* than the actress who formerly acted the part expressed. The piece is far from good; it is, however, well acted and handsomely mounted, and on the strength of these facts it may claim a respectable position among New-York entertainments.

Sale of Tickets to Mrs. Kemble's Readings.

The sale of tickets for the course of Mrs. KEMBLE's readings from Shakespeare, with right of seats, begins this morning at Steinway Hall. To-morrow morning the sale of tickets for single readings will take place.

Jackson's Marble Group.

This beautiful work of art now exhibiting at Putnam's Gallery, No. 661 Broadway, has won the highest commendation at home and abroad. Dr. HOLMES pronounces its anatomical merit of the highest order. The artist is well known to our citizens, having left here for Italy just before the war. The subject of his work is "Eve and Abel." This group was modeled in Florence by Mr. JACKSON in 1863 and 1864, and finished in marble in June, 1867. The idea which the artist has endeavored to convey is the finding of the dead Abel by Eve. Death has but just ensued; the limbs have not yet become rigid. Eve bends over the prostrate form, lifts it upon her knee, looks into the unanswering face with perplexity and terror. This unusual state which simulates sleep, and yet is not sleep—what can it be? She reasons with what power she may over this mystery. Then the mother's instincts whisper—Death! A new penalty for the old transgression. Wonder gives way to grief, and the first mother learns the bitter lesson of renunciation in anguish and tears.

CHINA.

British Comments Upon the Appointment of Mr. Burlingame to a Chinese Embassy.

Shanghae (Dec. 29) Correspondence of the London Times.

Two important events have occurred since I last wrote—the secession of Stotsbashi from the Tycoonate of Japan, and the appointment of a Chinese Embassy to the Courts of Europe. I will speak of the latter first, as it is more immediately within my province.

The news came upon foreign residents here so suddenly that it was at first disbelieved. That the Chinese should have resolved to appoint an ambassador at all was sufficiently startling; but that Mr. BURLINGAME, late United States Minister at Pekin, should have been selected for the post, culminated the surprise. Then, as if to increase the excitement, came a simultaneous report that Mr. BURLINGAME and his party had been stopped by banditti on their way from Tien-tsin to Pekin. We were not prepared to receive so much startling intelligence at once, and, as I said before, the first impulse was to reject the whole as a *canard*. Time, however, confirmed it all, and the next impulse was to feel patriotically annoyed that an American should have been elevated to so high a post. England and France could negotiate with China through their own Ministers, without the intervention of an American. It was a very creditably astute attempt to exalt American influence; but Western courts would decline to recognize it. If a Chinese grandee had been appointed, well and good. That would have been a step gained, indeed, and would have been hailed as a genuine expression of a desire to join on equal terms in the family of nations. But, cosmopolitan community as we are, we were not sufficiently so at heart to look complacently on the nomination of an American mediator between China and the West. This feeling, however, not an unnatural one, perhaps, at the first blush, has greatly subsided on reflection. I fail myself to see any fair ground for jealousy. Every treaty with China contains a "most favored nation" clause, so the most ingenious diplomacy on Mr. BURLINGAME's part must fail to gain for America one jot of advantage in which all other treaty powers would not share equally. The interests of foreigners in China are identical. There are no political combinations to be apprehended here or in Europe, where the appointment of a Russian to a high diplomatic post under the Tuilleries might imply an understanding between the two Courts so intimate as to excite apprehension in Berlin or in London. Foreigners have but one object in China—the extension of commercial intercourse, and the introduction, as rapidly as the Chinese can be persuaded to admit them, of steamers and railways to assist in developing her vast resources. And toward the attainment of these objects, a foreigner holding high office under the Chinese Government is likely to powerfully contribute. Mr. HART, the Inspector-General of Customs, has fully recognized this duty and opportunity. It may exemplify the mode of reasoning by which Pekin statesmen are attacked, if I suppose the following conversation. Mr. HART has lately obtained permission to erect small gasworks on the Customs premises at Pekin, and some high officials are induced to inspect the new light. They naturally ask how it is made; and are told from coal. From Chinese coal? No; from foreign. But why? Is there not coal in China? Yes, but the mines are worked badly, so that the best is not excavated, and means of communication are so slow and insufficient that it is not obtainable cheaply and in sufficient quantities. This leads to a suggestion for tramways; and tramways will lead to the introduction of a steam-engine to draw the trucks. It is easy to understand that efforts of this kind to impress the advantages of foreign inventions on the Chinese mind will be greatly assisted by the support of a foreigner holding the high post of Ambassador. His position as a servant of the Chinese Government will secure weight to his advice, and the Chinese *attachés* of the embassy will write home accounts of European wealth, power and enlightenment, that will confirm the representations so constantly made by him and the foreign Ministers residing at Pekin.

How the appointment came about is another question. Mr. BURLINGAME says he was offered it unexpectedly, and that he believes it suggested itself as suddenly to the Chinese. But the Chinese are not given to sudden resolves on a question of this magnitude. The dispatch of an embassy to the West implies the abandonment of the Celestial theory which held China to be the Central Kingdom, its Emperor the son of Heaven, and all the Sovereigns in the world his vassals. It implies a tardy recognition of equality among nations. And these convictions would not burst upon them suddenly. It looks more like a result of the system of "education" which has so long been followed by foreign Ministers in Pekin; and in this view Mr. BURLINGAME's appointment loses much of its mystery, and becomes explicable as the natural result of a chain of circumstances. He has been longer in Pekin than any of the other Ambassadors, and, with Sir FREDERICK BRUCE, elaborated that policy of intellectual instead of warlike pressure which has been adopted, at least nominally, by all Treaty Powers. They advocated and established that policy of coöperation which is now recognized as the true interest of foreigners in China. All want one object—extended intercourse. All should unite in pressing forward to the goal. Having, then, resolved to send an Embassy to the West, and having resolved to place a foreigner at its head, what was more natural than that the Chinese should select the oldest representative of a policy which they naturally preferred to that of physical force, by which it was preceded, though the latter was, perhaps, necessary to open the way for more peaceful progress? It is the individual rather than the nation who has been selected—Mr. BURLINGAME rather than the United States' Minister. I may be wrong in this view, but I prefer adopting intelligible reasons, if such suggest themselves, to imagining a course of intrigue.

DU CHAILLU'S LECTURES.

The Second One of the Course—A Journey to the Cannibal Country.

Prof. PAUL B. DU CHAILLU's second lecture in the present course, upon his observations during an African tour, was delivered in Steinway Hall, last evening, in the presence of an audience not very numerous but exceedingly appreciative.

The lecturer first spoke of the inhabitants of the cannibal country, a mountainous and forest-covered region of Africa, extending from the equator northward about two degrees, and from within two or three miles of the western coast, eastward not less than 250 miles. The cannibals believed the traveler to be a spirit, and the King of one of their tribes refused to see him, fearing that death would soon come to him if he did so. The people turned out *en masse* to behold him, and as he passed through their midst cried out: "Oh! see, he has black feet, and no toes on them!" The Queen's teeth were filed to a sharp edge, and her body was tattooed all over. Fond as the cannibals are of human flesh, they seldom kill a person for the sake of eating him. The bodies of those, only, who die natural deaths or are killed in battle, are generally thus eaten. No family eats one of its own members, but makes an exchange of bodies with neighboring families. They give it as their experience that the flesh of their fellow-beings is delicious—that of the women being much more tender than that of the men. They never eat the bodies of their chiefs or kings, but bury them with great respect. Among the Fan tribe polygamy is universal, and slavery slightly prevalent. They work iron from the ore into various useful articles, but being preëminently a fighting people, they prefer to make knives, spears, axes and other implements of war, which are very effective of their kind. The handles of the huge knives are covered with the skins of human beings who have suffered death in battle. The houses of the Fans are of simple construction, being formed of bamboo, and having two doors, but no windows. The cannibals are a source of terror to all neighboring tribes, and during the last ten years have forced their way westward toward the coast 250 miles, driving all other natives before them. Another noticeable tribe of cannibals are the Oshebas. In their country elephants are abundant and are eaten by the natives. Great nets are formed in the forest, about 100 yards apart, out of the creepers that twine about the trees, and the elephants are driven into these meshes, and then, when entangled there, are easily slain. Sometimes great iron bars are suspended over these nets, in such a manner that when the latter are disturbed by the elephant in its endeavors to free itself, the weight falls and breaks the backbone of the animal. Then again, very deep and spacious holes are dug in the ground, and lightly covered over with limbs of trees, and in these pitfalls elephants are frequently ensnared. A party of 500 men, the lecturer among the number, one day hunted and in three hours killed twenty-five elephants. The flesh was eaten roasted and boiled. It was very tough, even after twenty-four hours' cooking. A looking-glass being presented to the King of this tribe, he exhibited the greatest astonishment upon beholding its reflective powers. He said it was "a devil surely." When the adventurer left the Oshebas the people were very sorry. They came out of their village, and followed him some distance, saying, "The Spirit has gone; the spirit has gone, and we shall never see him any more. We have seen what our fathers before us never saw, and what our children after us shall never see." The ants, white and black, are a great scourge to the country. Elephants, lions, tigers, gazelles, snakes, insects—indeed, every living thing fears them. They march along through dense forests, in a line two or three inches in breadth, and miles in length, eating everything—animal, insect or vegetable—that comes in their way. They never change the directness of their course, but dreading the sunlight, they dig into the earth when they approach it, and tunnel their way through until they emerge again in the depths of deeply-shaded woodland. The Professor had seen the flesh of a large, newly-slain elephant eaten off entirely in less than three hours by these ravenous insects. When they wish to cross a stream a number of them cling together, and form a suspension bridge from the limbs of two opposing trees, and over this animate bridge the remainder pass in safety to the other side. The white ants were minutely described, and their habits of life characterized fully. Snakes are found in abundance, and the stings of most of them are poisonous. Snake soup is a favorite dish among the natives. The region about Cape Lopez, on the western coast, about one degree below the equator, was noticed by the lecturer, who said that he was the first white man, not a slaver, who ever visited that part of the country. It was selected by the slavers because great vessels cannot pursue the smaller illicit craft further than a distance of five or six miles from the shore, owing to the shallowness of the water. Another point in view in choosing this point was its ready communication with the interior by means of a large river, upon which the slaves are transported. A slave in the interior is worth about a half dollar, and on the coast about twenty gallons of rum. This commodity, (rum,) the speaker said, is largely dealt out by traders to the natives, who drink it as we do water. Many of the slaves sicken and die while waiting for a vessel, and they are interred in a cemetery reserved specially for them. No freeman dies in this vicinity without the sacrifice of one or more human victims, according to the rank of the deceased, being made immediately afterward, so that the departed one may have company on his way to the spirit-land. When Princes die, as many as one hundred persons are frequently slain in obedience to this horrid superstition. The population of Central Africa is divided into many little tribes, each of which is subdivided into from ten to fifty clans. The decrease in numbers is remarkable, and the lecturer thought their entire disappearance merely a question of time. Receptions by Kings and Chiefs were humorously described by Mons. DU CHAILLU. The royal retinues were partly attired. The King wore a coat, collar, necktie and gold crown, and nothing else. Another wore only a hat; a third a pair of shoes, a fourth a shirt, and so on. The women put on the hoop skirts given to them, and in some instances covered them with silk or other material, but many of them wore them without any covering. The natives were continually asking the traveler for locks of his hair, which, when they received them they treasured up sacredly. Once he had his hair cut by a servant, who threw the shorn locks out upon the road, and in a little while the whole village was in an uproar—men and women fighting vigorously for the possession of the hair. The Oboungous are a tribe of little men, of about four feet in height, who dwell near the equator, and at a considerable distance from the coast. Their complexion is yellow, and their bodies are covered with little tufts of hair. They remind one of the little pigmies mentioned by HERODOTUS, and it may be that they are identical with them. They have many of the characteristics of the gypsies, and for fear of the cannibals, bury their dead in the hollow trunks of trees, or beneath the beds of running streams. The Kings of all the tribes, as a rule, boast of the great number of wives which they possess. One of these, an old man, said he had 300 wives, and probably 700 children, and yet he was marrying anew nearly every week. The country is the most unhealthy in the world, being full of marshes and swamps which breed disease and death.

The next, and concluding lecture, will be delivered to-morrow evening in the same hall. The subject will be, "The Negro Tribes of Equatorial Africa, Their Mode of Worship and Habits. The Races and Types of Mankind."

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MARRIED.

CUMMING—WILLIAMS.—At the Second Reformed Church, Hackensack, N. J., on Wednesday, Feb. 26, by Rev. George H. Fisher, D. D., assisted by Rev. S. D. Burchard, D. D., JOHN W. CUMMING to LAURA V., eldest daughter of William Williams Esq.

DIED.

BANKS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 26, DAVID STEVENS, only son of Obadiah and Mary F. Banks, aged 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 322 Sackett-st., on Friday at 2 o'clock.

BIRDSEY.—At Bridgeport, Conn., on Wednesday, Feb. 25, FREDDIE LANE, son of Ezekiel 2d and Mary Jane Birdsey, aged 4 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, this day, (Thursday,) the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M.

CLARK.—On Tuesday, Feb. 25, JAMES W. CLARK, in his 40th year.

The funeral will take place this day, (Thursday,) the 27th inst., at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 93 Bellville-av., Newark, N. J., (formerly from Springfield, N. J.) The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

CORNELL.—On Monday, Feb. 24, MARY, relict of Cornelius Cornell, aged 77 years.

The funeral services will take place on Thursday, the 27th inst., at 4 P. M., at the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Madison-av. and 42d-st. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

GRIFFITH.—On Friday, Feb. 21, in her 35th year, MARIA GRIFFITH, wife of John Griffith, of England.

HALL.—On Monday, Feb. 24, of scarlet fever, in the 24th year of her age, HARRIET WHIPPLE, wife of George Watson Hall, and daughter of William S. Slater, of Providence, R. I.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of her husband, No. 19 West 36th-st., on Thursday morning, the 27th inst., at 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends are requested to attend without further invitation.

MARSTON.—On Tuesday evening, Feb. 25, LILA J., wife of William H. Marston, aged 33 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 110 West 44th-st., on Friday morning, the 28th inst., at 11 o'clock.

MACKIN.—On Monday, Feb. 24, at the Fifth-av. Hotel, in this City, Mr. CHARLES MACKIN.

His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral from the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Adams',) on Thursday at 11 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

☞ Newburg, Fishkill and Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

MOUNT.—On Tuesday, Feb. 25, MARIAN GRAY, daughter of Andrew and Emma Mount, aged 2 years, 5 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day, (Thursday,) Feb. 27, at 3 o'clock P. M., from No. 260 Bloomfield-st., Hoboken.

RICH.—On Tuesday, Feb. 25, JANE, widow of the late Stephen A. Rich, in her 80th year.

Her relatives and friends and those of her brother-in-law, Thomas B. Rich, are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 35 East 28th-st., on Friday, the 28th inst., at 1 o'clock.

SMEDBERG.—On Wednesday, Feb. 26, OSCAR, infant son of Oscar and Alice Smedberg.

Funeral services at the house of his parents, No. 51 West 24th-st., on Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

STOTT.—On Wednesday, Feb. 19, MARY E., aged 6 years, daughter of Charles H. and Catherine A. Stott, of Stottsville, Columbia County, N. Y.

TIEMANN.—On Monday, Feb. 24, in Brooklyn, LOUISE F., wife of George Tiemann, aged 72 years.

The funeral will take place from St. Matthew's Lutheran Church, in Walker-st., New-York, on Friday, Feb. 28, at 12 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend.

WHITFIELD.—At Orange, N. J., on Wednesday, Feb. 26, of hydrocephalus, CLARENCE BIRD, only child of Edwin A. and Susie B. Whitfield, aged 2 years, 2 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his grandfather, George B. Whitfield, No. 111 East 17th-st., on Friday, the 28th inst., at 2 P. M.

WHITE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 26, RANDOLPH WHITE, aged 69 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 36 North Oxford-st., Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

S—A—R—S—A—P—A—R—I—L—L—I—A—N.

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AGENTS WANTED—BY ONE OF THE largest and most popular Life Insurance Companies, to solicit business in the country districts. Gentlemen of good address and intelligence, who desire to engage in a business at once genteel and remunerative, will find this a rare opportunity. Preference will be given to those who have tried the business before and succeeded, but all respectable applicants will receive attention. Applications must be accompanied by the names and addresses of four good references, and some account of the applicant's previous history. Address SOLICITOR, New-York Post-office, Box No. 5,302.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, 25th, WEDNESDAY, 26th, THURSDAY, 27th and SATURDAY, 29th inst., closing at 12 o'clock noon, and at the Stations as follows, viz.: Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11:25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M. JAMES KELLY, P. M.

INVALIDS' TRAVELING CHAIRS FROM $20 to $40 each, for in or outdoor use. Any one having use of the hands can propel and guide one. Having no use of the hands, any child of five years can push a grown person about. Invalids' carriages to order. State your case and send stamp for circular. STEPHEN W. SMITH, No. 90 William-st., New-York.

SPECIAL SALE—THE PROPERTY OF A connoisseur well known 17 years: Silver, porcelain tea set, gold medal Exposition, 1867; clocks, candelabras, inkstands—Tuileries, Henry IV., Marie Antoinette and others; Dresden and Bohemian glass, Japanese goods, at SYPHER & CO.'S, No. 557 Broadway.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A BRILLIANT NUMBER.

THE NORTHERN MONTHLY

FOR MARCH.

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For sale by newsdealers everywhere. Price 30 cents; $3 per annum.

DAVID COPPERFIELD.

READY THIS DAY.

RIVERSIDE EDITION OF

DAVID COPPERFIELD.

2 vols., Crown 8vo, cloth, $5.

HURD & HOUGHTON, Publishers,

No. 459 Broome-st., New-York.

ESSAYS FOR YOUNG MEN on the errors and abuses incident to youth and early manhood, with the humane view of treatment and cure, sent by mail free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P., Philadelphia.

POLITICAL.

MASS MEETING AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

The citizens of New-York, who are opposed to the present action of Congress and its attempts to remove the Chief Magistrate of the Government by the extreme measures contemplated, who are in favor of preserving the CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, and of upholding law and order in the administration of public affairs, and of restoring the peace and prosperity of the nation, are requested to meet on FRIDAY, the 28th day of February instant, at the Cooper Institute, at 7½ o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering what measures the exigency requires.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 22, 1868.

Francis Skiddy,
James Gallatin,
John J. Cisco,
Henry Grinnell,
Robt. B. Minturn,
George Henry Warren,
Joseph Gaillard, Jr.,
Daniel B. Fearing,
Elisha Riggs,
Philip R. Kearney,
Emil Lauer,
William R. Travers,
John Ewen,
Rich'd Schell,
Thomas Morrell,
John H. Macy,
E. H. Arthur,
William C. Rhinelander,
Edw'd R. Bell,
Saml. B. Hard,
Geo. B. Mickle,
Wm. E. Bunker,
Charles O. Edey,
Joseph Lentilhon,
Wm. Nelson, Jr.,
Henry A. Cargill,
Henry J. Bowers,
R. C. Winterhoff,
Camille Marié,
Caleb Barston,
Jos. E. Lawrence,
Wm. F. Havemeyer,
William H. Appleton,
Josiah Macy,
Alfred Pell,
William Scott,
Effingham Townsend,
Charles Lamson,
Charles H. Marshall,
James Monroe,
John A. Stewart,
Charles Moran,
James W. Gerard,
N. A. Baldwin,
Henry H. Ward,
Josiah Macy, Jr.,
William D. Morgan,
Sylvester Mowry,
John W. Hammersley,
Hugh Maxwell,
James S. Thayer,
Abm. Binninger,
Charles F. [illegible],
Stephen Cambreleng,
Wm. Von Sachs,
Thos. F. Youngs,
Nathaniel W. Chater,
Legrand Lockwood,
Sam'l Courter,
William Scott,
J. Washington Hunt,
D. M. Hildreth,

and many others.

JAMES W. GERARD, Jr.,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

FORGED ORDERS.

Mention was made yesterday that CHRISTOPHER BURNS, of No. 116 East Broadway, had been arrested on suspicion of having received a quantity of lead pipe and sheet lead, obtained by an unknown person from THOS. O. LEROY & Co., of No. 261 Water-street, by means of forged orders. The case came up again yesterday when BERNARD CARROLL, a salesman in the employ of the victimized firm, testified that on the 18th instant, a strange man entered the store and presented an order for sheet lead and lead pipe valued at $280 84, the order being signed L. F. JONES, and written on one of the business cards used by GEO. W. KITCHEN, of No. 591 Broadway. Believing the order to have been written by one of the employes of Mr. KITCHEN, the salesman delivered the goods called for, and they were removed by a carman. Mr. CARROLL also stated that on the 11th, 13th and 20th insts. he received similar orders, and delivered goods thereon amounting to over $300, and they were carried away by carmen. Mr. GEO. W. KITCHEN testified that the orders so received and honored by the employes of Messrs. LEROY & Co. are forgeries. The goods obtained on the 18th inst. were found by the Police in the premises occupied by BURNS, who then denied having any more goods of that description in his custody. A further search, however, resulted in the discovery of the goods obtained by forged order on the 20th inst. BURNS was remanded for further examination.

NOT THE MAN.

An examination was held by the magistrate yesterday in the case of THOS. REYNOLDS, alias "The Judge," who was accused of having obtained $300 in gold from JOHN ROBERTS a few days ago. The details of the case were published at the time. Detective TILLY, of the Third Precinct, and two other witnesses, were examined on the part of the defence. The detective saw REYNOLDS in a saloon about the time ROBERTS was swindled, and also a man named CORBETT, *alias* "Hoosier Bill." Both men were intoxicated. The other witnesses saw the man who did swindle the complainant, and they testified that the prisoner was not the person. The magistrate discharged REYNOLDS from custody.

JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, JUSTICE.

DESPERATE BURGLARS.

At 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning, PHILIP DE FRIES, a private watchman, saw two men come out of the hallway of No. 475 Broome-street, one of whom seeing DE FRIES, said to his companion, "Look out—there he is," and the two walked hurriedly away. DE FRIES having his suspicions aroused, called to Officer BLANGLEY, of the Eighth Precinct, and, the two entering the hallway, encountered just beyond the door two large bags containing 447 mink skins, valued at $2,000. Going to the rear of the hallway, which joins the rear of the premises No. 53 Greene-street, occupied by MORRIS B. MOSS as a fur emporium, they saw that two of the upper rear windows were open, and a rope dangling from the bars of one of the windows, by which the men had evidently descended with their booty. Upon making this discovery, Officer BLANGLY started in pursuit of the two men, and soon returned with one, JOSEPH BAKER, who was fully identified by DE FRIES, who had been left to guard the skins, as one of the two men he had seen leaving the hallway. The prisoner, who is a youth of 18 years, residing at No. 137 Hudson-street, and says he is an upholsterer, stoutly denied that he had knowledge of the affair. An examination of the premises of Mr. MOSS showed that the building, after having been entered by prying off the scuttle cover on the roof, had been thoroughly ransacked, and the burglars had then departed by means of the rope from the rear window. A charge of burglary was preferred against BAKER, and he was fully committed without bail for trial at the General Sessions.

A DARING FOOTPAD.

PATRICK MONTAGUE, of No. 370 Third-avenue, states in his complaint that on the evening of the 7th inst., about 9 o'clock, he was walking through Laurens-street in company with a friend named MCCANN, when he was suddenly set upon by a man subsequently ascertained to be DAVID CREIGHTON, who snatched his watch and chain valued at $150, and ran away with such speed that he effected his escape, despite the fact that MONTAGUE and MCCANN pursued to the best of their ability. He was afterward, however, met, recognized, arrested, and yesterday was committed for trial at the General Sessions.

LAWLESS OPERATORS.

Tuesday evening, about 8 o'clock, Officer SINCLAIR, of the Sixteenth Precinct, patrolling his allotment of Metropolitan pavement, noticed a gang of five young men gathered in front of the store No. 91 Eighth-avenue. Pausing to scan them as well as he could, being on the opposite side of the street, he saw one of them break the glass-case in front of the store containing fancy goods worth $200. The officer instantly made a dash for them, but the gang rushed away with such nimble feet that he succeeded in capturing but one of them. The prisoner gave the name of THOMAS WILLIAMS, said he was not with the crowd at all, and was committed in default of $1,000 for trial at the General Sessions.

ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, JUSTICE.

AN UNPROFITABLE EMPLOYER.

JULIA FISHER, No. 121 Avenue D, states that she was engaged in making some garments for WINNIFRED RUSH, who called on the 25th inst. for the articles. They were not quite ready, and JULIA told WINNIFRED, who she says was slightly intoxicated, to lie down on the bed in the next room until they were ready. WINNIFRED did, and after her departure JULIA found that her pocket-book, containing $15, was missing from between the beds, where she had placed it. She therefore caused the arrest of WINNIFRED, who was committed in default of bail for trial at the Special Sessions.

DIVIDENDS.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.
TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
A dividend of Five per cent., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on demand, at No. 122 Bowery. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 10, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—AT THE MEETING OF THE Board of Directors of this Company, held Feb. 7, 1868 at Memphis, Tenn., a dividend of Three Per Cent. was declared on the capital stock, payable on Monday, March 15 prox., at the Office of the Treasurer, to those registered at Memphis, and at the Office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York.

The transfer books will close on the 1st day of March and reopen on the 15th inst.
GEO. ROBERTSON, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT,
OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock.
Six per cent. interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $4,546,850 07.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK. Corner of 34th-st. and 8th-av. INTEREST on new deposits commences the first day of each month. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID, free of tax. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock. JOHN HOOPER, President. FREDERICK L. VULTE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—Six per cent. interest, free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before March 1 will draw interest from March 1. R. H. MACLAY, President, S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-President. R. H. BULL, Secretary.

DRY GOODS

R. H. MACY,
14th-ST. AND 6TH-AV.
RIBBONS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS,
GLOVES, LINEN HDKFS., CORSETS, &c.,
WHITE GOODS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
KID GLOVES, &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.

CORSETS HALF PRICE.
ONE DOLLAR WORTH TWO.
French woven whalebone corsets, good shape; also cheap linen handkerchiefs, collars, laces, embroideries, frillings, ribbons, dress trimmings, gloves, &c., &c.
N. B.—Werby's Paris corsets and new shape skirts at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

LADIES THIS DAY CAN BUY A BONNET or furs for less than half price; new styles of bonnets; be sure and call; save this; children's bonnets. L. BINNS, No. 577 Broadway.

PERSONAL.

HEIRS WANTED—EBENEZER RENWICK, originally a farm servant, eldest son of the late John Renwick, Mell Road-head, Moffat, Scotland, entered the British army about twenty years ago and served in a Highland regiment in Canada. Afterwards he was coachman to a gentleman in Pennsylvania; married and had a family of at least two sons. THOMAS TAIT, Solicitor, Moffat, who acts for the holders of money to which he or his family are entitled, requests them or any one interested in them, to communicate with him. MOFFAT, 9th February, 1868.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

THOMAS R. AGNEW,
NOS. 260 AND 262 GREENWICH-ST.,
NEW-YORK.
Has reduced the prices of teas, coffees, sugars, flour and all kinds of groceries and provisions from 10 to 25 per cent.; he asks no profit from the poor during the hard times. Everybody should call and compare the prices before buying elsewhere, and save 25 to 50 per cent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.—THE CONSISTORY OF THE COLLEGIATE Reformed Dutch Church, under authority from the Metropolitan Board of Health, intend removing the human remains interred in their cemetery, bounded by Houston, Forsyth and Eldridge sts., to Cypress Hill Cemetery, commencing about the 16th of March next. Persons having friends interred therein, and who desire to take charge of the same, will please apply on or before that date at the Treasurer's office of said Church, No. 192 Broadway, Room No. 6, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WANTED—THE ADVERTISER DESIRES TO purchase from $50,000 to $60,000 worth of wholesale fancy and staple Fall and Winter dry goods, for which one half will be paid in cash and one half in Western real estate. Address W. C. S., care of Box No. 2,593 Post-office, stating where an interview may be had. Principals only will be dealt with.

A.—GENUINE BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES and Eye Glasses. Preserve the sight. Optical Institute, No. 1,132 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES,
and give especial attention to the conversion of
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES
INTO THE
NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.
FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

THE
National Trust Co.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL,
ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
CHARTERED BY THE STATE.
DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST
ON DAILY BALANCES,
SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
SPECIAL DEPOSITS for Six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS.
WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO
FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.
All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 26—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask		Bid	Ask.
Registered '81...	111⅛	111⅜	5-20 C., '67, ...	107½	107⅝
Coupon 1881......	111¼	111½	10-40 Reg.........	101⅜	101⅝
5-20 Regist'd '62.	107⅛	107⅜	10-40 Coupon....	104¾	104⅞
5-20 Coupon, '62.	111	111⅛	Gold	141⅛	141¼
5-20 Coupon, '64.	108	108¼	June, 7.30.......	106¾	106⅞
5-20 Coupon, '65.	109	109⅛	July, 7.30	106¾	106⅞
5-20 C. '65, JanJuly	106⅞	107			

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates,
FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
NO. 18 NASSAU-ST.,
New-York.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.
SECURITY UNDOUBTED.
250,000 first mortgage bonds of the South Side Railroad of Long Island for sale.
These bonds are 7 per cent. coupons, payable 1st of March and September, at Atlantic National Bank, Brooklyn, the mortgage covering the entire property of the Company.
The South Side Railroad runs from the East River, Brooklyn, through all the villages on the south side of the Island to Patchogue, distance 55 miles, 34 miles complete and running. Net earnings are now during the Winter months paying interest on the bonds. The road is graded to Islip, iron and ties on the line, and the entire line will be completed as soon as the weather will permit.
For sale on favorable terms by
SMITH, GOULD, MARTIN & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
No. 11 Broad-st., New-York.

BELDING, KEITH & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS AND MERCHANTS,
No. 80 Lombard-st., London, E. C.
DEALERS IN
EXCHANGE, UNITED STATES BONDS AND ALL AMERICAN SECURITIES.
Orders for British products promptly executed.
Liberal advances made on approved consignments.
Collections made and drafts retired.
Circulars (published weekly) forwarded on application.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

RACINE,
KENOSHA,
MILWAUKEE AND
WATERTOWN BONDS
Bought by
GEORGE C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.
Western Securities of all varieties bought and sold.

METROPOLITAN GAS.
CITIZENS' GAS.
NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND
LONDON TEL. STOCK WANTED.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 12.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—NOTICE is hereby given to the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been this day declared upon the preferred and common stock of this Company, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, on the 2d day of March next, to holders of said stock, who may be registered as such at the close of business hours on the 17th inst.
The transfer books will be closed on the 17th inst., and reopened for transfers on the 3d day of March next.
WM. LARRABEE, Secretary and Treasurer.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 17, 1868.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK and bondholders of this Company for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of said Company, in the City of Pittsburg, on the third WEDNESDAY (18th) of March, A. D. 1868, at 10 A. M.
The stock and bond transfer-books of the Company at their office in the City of Pittsburgh and at the Transfer Agency in the City of New-York will be closed on the 2d day of March, at 2 P. M., and remain closed until the 19th day of March thereafter.
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.
CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot 21 bonds numbered as follows: 88, 164, 235, 278, 394, 267, 357, 209, 432, 4 8, 566, 528, 454, 599, 161, 364, 527, 461, 600, 421 and 280 of $1,000 each for redemption.
According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1868.
The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest so far as accrued on presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INS. CO., IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1868.
ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for ten Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 2d day of March proximo, between the hours of 12 o'clock Noon and 1 o'clock P. M. By order
NICHOLAS DEGROOT, Secretary.

ISLE ROYALE MINING COMPANY, NO. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1868.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held on WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1868, at 2 o'clock.
F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

PRESTON COAL AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, NO. 205½ WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17, 1868.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, March 4, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Company, at which time an election will be held for Directors for the ensuing year.
H. P. RUTTER, Secretary.

CITY OF KEOKUK 8 PER CENT. NEW BONDS.—Interest and principal payable at the Central National Bank, New-York.
These bonds under guarantees and a three-fold security, held by Henry A. Smythe as trustee, may be regarded as amply secured, and a safe first-class investment. $40,000 to $50,000 for sale. Apply to WM. H. SANFORD, Cashier Central National Bank, New-York.

C. F. I. & C.—FOR COST, FREIGHT, INSURANCE and commission, any production of Great Britain can be procured at the lowest market rates through Messrs. BELDING, KEITH & CO., American Bankers and Merchants, No. 80 Lombard-st., London. Orders by cable promptly executed. Circulars issued weekly on application.

NASSAU RAILROAD COMPANY, BROOKLYN.—The annual meeting for the election of Directors will be held at the office of this Company, Broadway, corner of 1st-st., on MONDAY, March 2, 1868, commencing at 12 o'clock. Polls open for one hour.
C. F. ESTEE, Secretary pro tem.
BROOKLYN, Feb. 17, 1868.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD COMPANY OF LONG ISLAND.—The coupons due March 1, on the bonds of this Company, will be paid on that day by WM. C. RUSHMORE, Treasurer, at the Atlantic National Bank, Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1868.

INTERNATIONAL OCEAN (CUBA LINE) Telegraph Preferred Stock wanted by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.
SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.
JAY COOKE & CO.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS
&c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE
7-30 Notes, Feb. 26, 1868, as follows:
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $5 39 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive 81 cents DIFFERENCE
ON EACH $1,000.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

MISSOURI STATE INTEREST—NOTICE.
NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1868.
This Bank, acting as agent for the State of Missouri, will be prepared, on and after 2d March, (prox.,) to issue for said State, in accordance with the act of the General Assembly thereof, approved March 12, 1867, the new Six per Cent. Bonds of the State, of the denomination of one thousand dollars, in exchange for the over due coupons which matured from January, 1864, to January, 1867, both inclusive, on bonds issued or guaranteed by the State in aid of railroads, (the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad excepted,) being seven coupons from each bond.
Coupons should in all cases be accompanied by full schedules, and presented in sums of one thousand dollars, or in multiples of this sum, or within the fractional part of one coupon thereof. The excess of such fraction will be paid in cash.
The coupons, with schedules, must be left for examination, when a receipt will be given entitling the holder to receive the new bonds after such examination, and no bonds will be delivered except upon the return of the receipt. Blank schedules will be furnished by the bank.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

FOR SALE.
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS IN ALL THE FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES.
ALSO, A LARGE VARIETY OF INSURANCE STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES, INCLUDING CITY, COUNTY AND RAILROAD BONDS, PAYING GOOD DIVIDENDS, AT LOW RATES FOR INVESTMENTS, IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1868.
EXCHANGE ON NEW-ORLEANS MOBILE AND CHARLESTON.—Drafts on New-Orleans and Mobile, payable in coin, and on Charleston, payable in currency, may be obtained on application to
H. H. VAN DYCK.
Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN UMBRELLA FRAME COMPANY, NOS. 175, 177, 179 HESTER-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1868.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of seven Directors, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, March 10, at 1 o'clock P. M.
A. STEWART BLACK, President.

NEW-YORK FLOATING DRY-DOCK COMPANY, No. 254 South-st., Feb. 20, 1868.—An election for nine directors and three inspectors of election will be held at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, on TUESDAY, March 3, next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 2 o'clock P. M. By order,
H. V. MASON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SHERBROOKE GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NOVA SCOTIA.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Sherbrooke Gold Mining Company of Nova Scotia, for the election of Trustees and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 50 Cliff-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of March next, at 12 o'clock M. H. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Knowlton Mining Company, for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other legal business, will be held at the Company's office, No. 44 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, March 3, 1868, at 2 o'clock.
F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS for the New-York and Virginia Steamship Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 69 Broad-st., on TUESDAY, 3d March, 1868, between the hours of 12 noon and 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books are closed until after the election.
G. HEINEKEN, Secretary.

UNDERGROUND RAILWAY—$1,000 AND upward. Parties willing to invest may address with real name (no others noticed) D. C. B., Box No. 3,999 Post-office.

$10,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage, in one sum, on improved property in this City. H. B. R., Post-office Box No. 3,746

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES of one of the oldest and best hosiery and gentlemen's furnishing stores in this City, established 18 years; to a man of energy and ability this offers a fine chance to make money; satisfactory reasons for selling; not less than $10,000 cash, will be required. Address, for one week, M. E. G., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

BUSINESS INTEREST FOR SALE—AN interest in a manufacturing and jobbing business in this City. The business is established some years, and has been successful; change in firm reason for disposing; about five thousand dollars is necessary, and will prove an excellent investment. Particulars by addressing P. H. E., Box No. 4,201 Post-office.

THE ENTIRE PATENT FOR A NEW process of manufacturing vinegar from grain; the mode of making and using the alcohol does not involve any Government tax; will be sold cheap if applied for within three days. Address, for three days, S. E. CORNING, Sweeney's Hotel.

SEWING-MACHINE AGENT WANTED for this and adjoining counties; capacity of machine from finest muslin to heavy leather; shuttle and lock-stitch; to a good, reliable person liberal inducements offered. Address F. F., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

BUSINESS MEN, READ.—A MODERATE capital will purchase a business that will realize $6,000 in six months; partner wanted with $500.
HOWES & CO., No. 2 Dey-st., Room No. 9.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE INTEREST IN A City daily. Address THE AMERICAN LITERARY BUREAU, No. 132 Nassau-st.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS'
NEW AND ELEGANT DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 190 State-st., corner of Court-st., Brooklyn.
Pupils will be received for a full quarter up till the 7th of March. The Academy will continue open until June 1. Send for a circular.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., New-York.
Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms send for a circular.

DENTISTRY.

A SET OF TEETH ON IODIZED RUBBER at Nos. 264 and 274 6th-av., New-York; dentists are guaranteed the right of these patents by the New-York Dental Rubber Co
NEWBROUGH & FAGAN, Managers.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

LIQUORS.—ONE BARREL FROM TWO BOURbon Whisky bought at Henry Clay's sale, 1852; eight cases Clet Pale Brandy, bottles, six years. At SYPHER & CO.'S, No. 557 Broadway.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 18th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM MUSGROVE, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 17th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 27, 1868.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB COHEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Jacob Cohen, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 20th day of February, A. D. 1868.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
f27-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 301.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CASSIUS P. PECK, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Cassius P. Peck, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 2d day of January, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
f27-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK: at Seneca Falls, the 10th day of February, 1868. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of ABEL DOWNS, of Seneca Falls, in the County of Seneca, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
f13-law4wTh* WILLIAM CLARK, Assignee.

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—At Seneca Falls, the 10th day of February, 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of SEABURY S. GOULD, of Seneca Falls, in the County of Seneca and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
f13-law4wTh* WILLIAM CLARK, Assignee.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 18th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of BURRITT R. ELLIOTT, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 16th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 27, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 25th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN O'DWYER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 17th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 27, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 25th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES A. CRANE, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 24th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 27, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 15th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ASHER C. HAVENS, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 13th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 26, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 19th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM L. NORTHAM, of the City of Elizabeth, in the County of Union and State of New-Jersey, who has carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition in the City of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 11th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 26, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ALBERT SALTER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Albert Salter, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 19th day of March, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 21st day of February, 1868.
f27-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANTHONY P. HOLBROOK, bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Anthony P. Holbrook, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of March, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated at New-York, on the 17th day of February, 1868.
f20-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES DENNIS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by James Dennis, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of March, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 19th day of February, 1868.
f20-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY EVESSON, Jr., bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Henry Evesson, Jr., of the City of New-York in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 14th day of March next, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at No. 57 Broadway, New-York City, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interested may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.
GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.
Platt, Gerard & Buckley, attorneys for petitioner, No. 45 William-st., City. f20-law3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JASON H. BOCKOVER, bankrupt.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register. To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Jason H. Bockover, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson, State of New-Jersey, doing business in the City and County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 10th day of February, A. D. 1868.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
f13-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN CAMPBELL, JR., bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John Campbell, Jr., in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 6th day of March, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 30th day of January, 1868.
f13-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH J. KAMPE, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Joseph J. Kampe, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
ROBERT MURRAY, Marshal,
FEB. 27, 1868. Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES H. HOLCOMB and GEORGE P. HOLCOMB, bankrupts.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James H. Holcomb, of Brooklyn, County of Kings and State of New-York, and George P. Holcomb, of Chillicothe, Ohio, and of the copartnership of J. H. Holcomb & Co., of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon said James H. Holcomb's petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York this 6th day of February, 1868.
JAMES DAVIS, Assignee,
f13-law3wTh* No. 34 Pine-st.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC SECKENDORF, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Isaac Seckendorf, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 4th day of February, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
f20-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN F. RUTTMAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John F. Ruttman, of the village of Morrisania, Westchester County, in the State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 25th day of February, 1868.
JNO. S. PATTERSON,
f27-law3wTh* No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH SOLOMON, a bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Joseph Solomon, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 4th day of February, 1868.
JAMES DAVIS, Assignee, No. 34 Pine-st.
f13-law3wTh*

NO. 569.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISIDOR KRAUSE, a Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Isidor Krause, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. Dated at New-York, the 7th day of February, A. D. 1868.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
f13-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSE FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, in Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th avs.; 25x103 feet, four-story, in excellent condition, newly painted, with every improvement and convenience; no agents need apply. Address, personally or by letter, A. B., Exchange Office, No. 680 Broadway, under the East River Bank.

FOR SALE—ON BROADWAY, WEST SIDE, a retail and wholesale ladies' and children's furnishing goods store, seventeen years established, and having only first-class customers. For particulars apply by mail to J. B., Box No. 1,190 General Post-office, New-York.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST.—FOR SALE, THE four-story brown-stone front house, No. 145 East 34th-st., built by day's work by the present occupant for his own use, handsomely frescoed and in perfect order. For particulars inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK LOTS—THE northeast corner of 10th-av. and 84th-st., size 25.8 by 100 feet, and the adjoining lot on 10th-av., 25.6 by 100 feet. Terms easy. Apply to D. S. DUNCOMB, No. 8 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE ON MADISON-AVENUE, BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., an elegant house, No. 281; French roof, four story brown-stone front, back extension, and elegantly furnished. For terms, apply as above.

FOR SALE—BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO., AUCtioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., the northeast corner Grand and Crosby sts.; a fine property for a large clothing-house or hat trade. For particulars apply above.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP house No. 434 West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace. For further information and permits to examine, apply to GEO. M. CLEARMAN, No. 110 Wall-st.

FOR SALE, FURNISHED—THE BROWN-stone front house, high stoop, first class, and in perfect order. For particulars inquire on the premises, No. 112 East 17th-st. No agents need apply.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house; good location, in East 30th-st.; size, 22.6x50x100. Apply at No. 543 2d-av., corner 30th-st.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE ENGLISH basement house, No. 4 West 39th-st., with or without furniture. Apply on premises, or to W. W. DE FOREST & CO., No. 82 South-st.

FOR SALE—EAST 23D-ST.—MODERN FOUR-story brick English basement house; price $12,000; possession May 1. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

BOWERY PROPERTY, EAST SIDE, between 5th and 6th sts.—Three-story and basement brick building; lot 25x100. Also, corner-piece on Rivington-st. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

BROADWAY, NEAR AMITY-ST.—FOR SALE—Fine property, 200 feet deep; also, other property on Broadway, and other business localities, for sale and lease. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—NO. 48 WEST 52D-ST.; IN FINE order; furnished first class; location best in the City. Price $40,000.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY Nos. 292 and 294 Broome-st., corner of Eldridge-st., 50x100. Apply to JOSEPH McKEE, No. 292 Broome-st.

A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE in elegant order, on West 32d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. CHURCH & SHARPE, No. 24 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO., AUCtioneers, No. 11 28th-st., four-story brown-stone house, near 5th-av. Apply at office, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS HOUSES; BUILT by days work in superior manner; location first-class. Apply at 55th-st. and Lexington-av.

FOR SALE—CORNER MADISON-AV. AND 30th-st., No. 102. Apply at the house, between 9 and 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 and 6 o'clock P. M.

CORNER LOT AND TWO BUILDINGS for sale at $15,000; No. 46 Baxter, corner Leonard-st. GEO. C. BLANKE, Attorney, No. 19 William-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

STORES FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.

Eight four-story and basement stores, 50 feet deep; lots 112 deep, corner Myrtle-av. and Ryerson-st., will be sold low so that interest on purchase will be only about half the rent and nearly all may remain on mortgage; will sell one or all. Apply to owner, No. 27 Fulton-st., New-York, up stairs, office No. 1.

SUBSTANTIAL FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brown-stone house, high-stoop, basement and sub-cellar; in splendid order; elegantly decorated; new fine chandeliers and gas fixtures, with all modern conveniences; containing 13 rooms, fronting Carroll Park; price $18,000; immediate possession; terms favorable. Apply to Wm. A. TOWNSEND & ADAMS, No. 434 Broome-st., New-York. The property will be shown by Dr. A. B. Chadwick, corner of Court and President sts.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN, ON OXFORD-ST., near Dr. Cuyler's Church, a four-story brown-stone house, 23 feet front, 15 rooms; modern improvements; complete order. Apply to BALDWIN & REEVE, No. 4 Greene-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-story brick house and lot, No. 75 South 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.; house 23x50, lot 145 feet deep; will be sold with or without parlor furniture. For terms apply to BURR & CO., No. 222 Front-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY BASEMENT AND extension house, ten rooms, all improvements, in Kent-av., near Myrtle-av., with extra grounds filled with choice fruit trees, vines, &c. Price $7,000. Apply to A. WILLETS, No. 75 Murray-st.

FOR SALE—THREE BROWN-STONE-FRONT houses on Brooklyn Heights. (See auction sale by W. W. BACKUS, for Feb. 27, at 12 o'clock, in another column.)

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—Distant from City one hour by New-York and New-Haven Railroad, and by steamboat.
Four new built frame houses, with fifty to seventy lots each; delightfully located in select neighborhood, near to and overlooking the waters of Long Island Sound. Free from musketoes; perfectly healthy; and offered for sale on very easy terms.
Also two houses directly on the shore, and overlooking the Sound for miles.
Altogether one of the most delightful places on the Sound. All the houses within ten minutes of two depots, eight churches, and good schools.
Grocers and marketmen come to the premises daily.
The great improvements now being made on the New-Haven Railway, securing at an early day the best road and cars in the United States, avoiding all ferries, makes this property worthy of especial attention. Apply to HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—The country place of the late E. Boonen Graves, containing about 75 acres, about 1½ miles from the depot. There are on the premises a very large and costly mansion, with all modern improvements; farm-house, barns, grape-house, green-house, and ice-house, filled, with all other necessary out-buildings. The buildings and grounds in excellent order. For further particulars apply to R. S. EMMET, Executor, No. 54 William-st., or at the farm-house, on the premises.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE—WITH 17 acres of land for sale, on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, fifty minutes from New-York; large double-house containing sixteen rooms, situated on high ground, within ten minutes' walk of station. Land in good state of cultivation, with abundance of small fruit; $16,500.
A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

GREAT BARGAINS.—FOR SALE OR EXchange for City property, valuable mineral lands in this State, about forty miles from New-York, near railroad; fifty acres in fee; eight feet vein, and small lots; also a number of leases upon the range of mine worked and ore proved good. Address, for interview and particulars, M. E. D., No. 271 West 11th-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR PROPERTY in this City or Brooklyn, a farm, within an hour's ride of this City by railroad, situated on the banks of a river, and containing 17 acres, with good dwelling and outbuildings; plenty of fruit of all kinds. Address A. B., Box No. 6,832 Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—A FINE RESIDENCE, with 2½ acres; ornamental and fruit trees in great abundance and variety; commodious stables and modern conveniences; to be sold with or without furniture. Call on J. H. PRATT, No. 86 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE SHORE, AT CLIFTON, Staten Island, near the landing, a snug comfortable cottage, pleasantly located, at $5,000, on accommodating terms; possession May 1. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TWO-STORY house with 14 rooms, well situated, within ten minutes' walk from Vanderbilt Landing, at Clifton, Staten Island. For further particulars inquire of LEVI COOK, No. 50 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—320 ACRES FIRST-RATE FARM land in Dent County, Mo.; neighborhood fast settling up; price low for cash, or would trade for Eastern property. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, offer at private sale an elegant farm of 155 acres, between White Plains and Portchester, Westchester County; price $20,000. Apply at No. 3 Pine-st., first floor.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 25 HORATIO-ST., CONVENIENT TO 8th-av. cars, furnished parlor floor with board, $35 per week; also, front room, second floor, $18 per week with board.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR A few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good board in a private family; English basement house; No. 267 West 25th-st., near 8th-av.; no moving.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN OBTAIN a pleasant room with board in a small family. Apply at No. 40 West 21st-st.

A THIRD-STORY FRONT ROOM, WITH one or two bedrooms, at No. 34 West 40th-st., opposite Reservoir-square.

IN A PRIVATE FAMILY—TWO BEDROOMS, with first-class board, for one or two gentlemen; reference required. Apply at No. 271 West 11th-st.

TWO NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, No. 352 West 15th-st. (near 8th-av.,) to let without board; neighborhood good. Terms moderate.

TO LET—A NICELY FURNISHED LARGE room, with or without board; also, a hall bedroom; terms moderate. Apply at No. 19 St. Mark's-place.

BOARD WANTED—WITHIN AN HOUR OF the City, for gentleman, wife and infant. Permanent if suited. Address H., Box No. 2,822 Post-office.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH BOARD; ONE SMALL and one large; bath, gas and hot and cold water; dinner at 6. Apply at 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

COAL.

INCE HALL CANNEL COAL,
NOW LANDING,
AND FOR SALE
BY
L. NORTHAM, No. 373 Pearl-st.

HARDWARE.

CAST STEEL OIL-TEMPERED SPRINGS.—Elliptic and side springs, made of cast steel and tempered in oil by WM. & HARVEY ROWLAND, No. 949 Beach-st., Philadelphia. Established [illegible]

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
A portion of the room now occupied by the Surrogate, which will be divided to suit applicants, or rented entire.
Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.
Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

TO INSURANCE COMPANIES.
TO LET,
The fine large offices, second story, front and rear, of the marble building Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway; also, third and fourth floor and basement office. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROOME AND MERCER STS.
To let the store and house northwest corner of Broome and Mercer sts. Rent, $4,000. Apply to
J. B. DICKINSON, No. 25 Broad-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN NEW-HAVEN.—A first-class three-story brick house, with high stoop, basement and attic, together with the furniture, which is in perfect order, will be rented for six or twelve months at a very reasonable rate, to an approved tenant with small family, and possession given on or before the 1st of May if required. The situation is central and pleasant in all particulars, and the family leave in consequence of the illness of one of its members, for whom a change of climate is recommended. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—ON FORDHAM HEIGHTS, FRONTING the Harlem River, a handsome country place; extensive grounds; large furnished house with modern conveniences; barns, stables and carriage-house; garden with every variety of fruits; four miles north of Central Park; one mile from Fordham depot, on Harlem Railroad, and half a mile from steamboat landing on Harlem River. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, FURnished, from April 1, for six months or longer; horses, carriages, cows and poultry if wanted; ice-house filled; quantity of all kinds of fruit; splendid vegetable garden; this is one of the finest and most healthy country seats on the Hudson, in full view of Catskill Mountains, river and magnificent eastern view. For further particulars apply to COVELL & CO., No. 554 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED, (OR WOULD SELL,) IN Westport, Conn., from April 1, the desirable house next to the Church of the Holy Trinity; village very healthy; fine churches, good schools and stores. Price $100 per month, or $800 per year. Apply to EDWARD BEEBE, Esq., No. 92 Broadway, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M., or JOHN H. GRAY, Westport.

TO LET.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO., AUCtioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., offer to lease a splendid first floor, basement and sub-cellar on Broadway, suitable for dry goods, 50x200 feet; elegant marble front, high ceilings and unexceptionable light. For further particulars apply at the office, No. 3 Pine-st., first floor.

TO LET—ON TODT HILL, STATEN ISLAND, one hour from Wall-st., a gentleman's residence, containing every convenience of a city house, completely furnished with elegance and taste; garden, stables, 12 acres of land, and a magnificent view of ocean and Sandy Hook. VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

STORES NOS. 263 AND 265 WASHINGTON-ST., near Murray, to let or lease, separately or together; four stories high; large airy cellars; excellent business location. Apply to JOHN OTERSON, No. 149 West-st.

TO LET—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., A VERY desirable dwelling, eleven rooms, furnished with carpets if desired, three minutes from depot; possession April 1 or May 1. Address Mrs. F. G. McCOMB, Bloomfield, N. J.

TO LET—IN SOUTH BERGEN, N. J., A BEAUtifully situated house, on Communipaw-av., 15 minutes' ride by horse cars from Jersey City Ferry. Inquire second house east of Bergen Point plank road; rent $600 per year.

TO LET—THE THIRD LOFT OF STORE NO. 219 Church-st., between Walker and Lispenard; appointments first-class; rent reasonable. Apply to Messrs. CRANE & OGDEN, No. 40 Lispenard-st., or W. H. NOLTE, No. 26 John-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A COUNTRY PLACE with large mansion and thirty acres of land, at Morristown, N. J., one mile from the depot. Apply to R. S. EMMET, No. 54 William-st., or to W. C. EMMET, on the premises.

TO LET.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO., AUCtioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., offer to rent or lease the new store No. 726 Broadway, 26x130 feet; rent $12,500; for further particulars apply at the office, No. 3 Pine-st., first floor.

TO LET—WITH STEAM-POWER, BASEMENT and lofts of new and substantial brick building, 112 and 114 Wooster-st., bet. Spring and Prince sts.; 50x100 ft., well lighted; adapted to any manufacturing business. Apply to BRUNER & MOORE, 75 and 77 King-st.

TO LET—NO. 214 BOWERY, BETWEEN Spring and Prince, house and store 100x25, store and building covering the whole lot; rent $6,500. Apply to OLIVER MOWBRAY, No. 269 Grand-st.

TO LET.—A STORY AND A HALF DWELLING-house, within two minutes walk of Darien Depot, containing an acre of ground with fruit of all kinds. Inquire on the premises of J. B. MEAD, Darien, Conn.

TO LET—PARTIALLY FURNISHED, THE EXtra wide house, No. 77 Clinton-place. To be seen by permit only, from RICHARD AMERMAN, No. 840 6th-av.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE IN UNIVERSITY-place, near 12th-st., with parlors on first floor, 22x75 feet; suitable for a club or business purposes.
VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT BROWN-STONE house on 35th-st., completely furnished, in perfect order, to a private family; first-class location; rent $300 per month. VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE ADVANTAGEOUS business corner, Peck-slip and South-st., will be let for any business except the sale of liquors.
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TO LET—THE BROWN-STONE DWELLING NO. 74 First-place, between Clinton and Court sts., South Brooklyn. Apply to CARLTON & SMITH, No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 11, New-York.

TO LET—IN 19TH WARD, BROOKLYN, FIRST-class location, a large and handsome three-story brick house with two lots of ground and brick stable. For particulars address A. W. B. No. 25 Ferry-st.

TO LET—THE FINE FIVE-STORY MARBLE store No. 152 Chambers-st.; the store and lofts will be let together or seperately. For terms, apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

AN OFFICE, SUITABLE FOR A LAWYER, TO let; rent only $50. Notary's commission for sale. Apply to HATHEWAY, No. 78 Nassau-st., Room No. 1.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN Lenox, Mass., for the Summer season. Address M. F., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

TO LET—NO. 269 GRAND-ST., CORNER FORsyth; stock and fixtures for sale. Apply to
OLIVER MOWBRAY, in the store.

NO. 170 MYRTLE-AV., BROOKLYN.—Store and dwelling to let from 1st May. Apply at No. 112 Montague-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—A SMALL HOUSE IN the Ninth Ward; good location. Address A., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED—A MEDIUM size three-story high stoop house, about 20x50, in a desirable neighborhood, below 34th-st. preferred, for which four lots in Twelfth Ward, and balance in cash will be paid. Address, stating location and price, Box 4,673 Post-office.

APARTMENTS WANTED—BY A SMALL family, no children, American, two rooms and a bedroom, with conveniences for housekeeping, within 30 minutes of City Hall; rent not to exceed $20 per month. Address K., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE IN the country for a small private family. Address, stating full particulars and lowest terms, W., Box No. 4,405 Post-office, New-York.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

STOCK OF GENERAL DRY GOODS TO exchange for real estate in New-York or Brooklyn. Apply to OLIVER MOWBRAY, No. 269 Grand-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A DRESS AND CLOAK MAKER of much experience, a few more engagements in families by the day or week; would take charge of a dress and cloak making establishment in the country for the Spring and Summer; references. Address H. A., Dressmaker, Station F., New-York City.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; no objection to a first-class boarding-house or a hotel; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 347 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress and take care of grown children; understands all kinds of family sewing; is neat and particular and fond of children; the best of reference given from her last place in the City. At No. 512 6th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS operator and dressmaker on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; can cut all kinds of work; will go out by the day or week. Reference given. Call or address for one week, No. 226 Wooster-st., near Amity-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman a situation as nurse and seamstress; can do hairdressing; first-class City reference can be given from her last place. Call for two days at No. 339 1st-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—WORK BY SEAMSTRESS, EITHER day or week; can do all kinds of family sewing; will assist with dressmaking; understands about machine sewing. Call at No. 165 West 41st-st., (old number,) near 9th-av., top floor, front.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED GERMAN woman a situation as cook in a private family or boarding-house, or would do general housework; can do every kind of cooking; good City reference. No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread; has good references. Call for two days at No. 192 7th-av., first floor, front room, near 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR MEAT AND pastry cook, who can bone and lard, a situation; she understands soups, jams, fish, and desserts of all kinds; good references. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A Protestant, cook, washer and ironer, a situation; would take the place of chambermaid and waitress, or do general housework. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT, A SITUAtion as a good plain cook and assist with the washing, or as chambermaid and assist with the washing and ironing. Call for two days at No. 103 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN and her daughter a situation to do general housework; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 115 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL A situation as chambermaid and fine washer, or as nurse and seamstress; best of reference. No. 284 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl a situation as chambermaid and waitress, who can give the best of City reference from her last place. No. [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE OR matron in an institution by a highly respectable and responsible Protestant woman of middle age; has had many years' experience in first-class institutions; capable of taking charge of the laundry, or a valuable person in the management of any department; unexceptionable reference. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant woman as lady's maid and seamstress; can dress hair; has lived in first-class families; or as nurse and to do sewing; understands the care of children thoroughly; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 101 West 20th-st., northwest corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS nurse, Protestant; can take the entire care of an infant; is most reliable to take charge of the nursery or wait on an invalid lady; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 344 6th-av., near 21st-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT girl as a good plain cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; best of City reference from last place. Call at 344 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A LAUNDRESS A SITUATION in a gentleman's family; can do French fluting; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 452 6th-av., corner 28th-st., third floor, front room. No objection to the country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation in a small private family; is a good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; also a good baker; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 220 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; willing to make herself useful; has good reference. Call for two days at No. 429 East 14th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid or waitress, or the general housework of a private family; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 8 Gansevoort-st., near 4th-st., second floor, front rooms.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT nurse to take charge of a baby; has five years' City reference. Can be seen for two days at 110 West 40th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., over the coach-house.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, about 30, a situation as cook; has the very best City reference; excellent cook. At No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and assist with fine washing and ironing, or kitchen work, in a private family. Call at No. 333 East 31st-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and fine washing; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 43 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; can bone and lard thoroughly; understands her business in all its branches; best of reference. Apply at No. 37 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation as chambermaid and laundress in a small family. Can be seen for two days at No. 160 7th-av., corner 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH girl a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing in a private family; good reference. Call for two days at No. 215 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS OR to assist with chamberwork or sewing; best of City references. No. 241 West 22d-st., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS AN EXCELlent cook; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 128 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. No. 104 Allen-st., between Broome and Delancey sts., basement.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a very experienced and reliable young man from the north of Ireland and Protestant principles; understands fully the care and treatment of horses and a thorough driver; has been several years in America, and will be found a careful and valuable servant; City or country; refers to his last employer. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A married man without children; he thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has lived in some of the best places in the State of New-York, and can furnish the best of reference. Call or address E. L. or C. L. CORNISH, (with whom I have lived for seven years,) No. 175 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—BY AN OLD, EXPERIENCED GARdener, a situation; a single man that understands the management of a greenhouse, hot and cold graperies, kitchen gardens, flower gardens, and all the branches belonging thereto; good City reference. Apply to C. N., at Smith's seed-store, No. 201 Fulton-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man who understands the management of green-house, hot and cold graperies, the raising of all kinds of fruits, flowers and vegetables; has the best of references; no mean place accepted. Address EDWARD LYONS, No. 441 West 31st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., until engaged.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A first-class gardener, (married;) suffice to say, is fully competent to take charge of any gentleman's place in all its departments; satisfactory references as to capability, &c. Address HORTICULTURIST, Box No. 214 *Times* Office. N. B.—No petty place need apply.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT single young man as coachman and groom; understands the business in all its branches; is a good City or country driver, or would go as porter in a wholesale house; first-class reference given. Address H. B., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE, RELIABLE, SOBER and industrious man, a situation as gardener; understands the care of greenhouses, graperies and the making of new places, and is a good vegetable grower; good City references. Address W. H., Mr. Smith's, No. 201 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man (no children) who understands the care of greenhouses and grapery, fruit trees, vegetables, and all else required; the best of reference from his last place. Address GARDENER, Box No. 219 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an Englishman, single; City or country; reference City and otherwise; thoroughly understands his business. Call or address, this week, private stable, No. 124 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER, TO commence 1st of April, by a man who thoroughly understands his business; his wife is capable of managing the dairy; no incumbrance. Address J. J. L., care Mr. John McCombs, No. 269 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man; none but those who have glass and require the services of a competent gardener, need apply. Can be seen or addressed at Wm. Elting & Co.'s seed-store, No. 201 Fulton-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man; is fully acquainted with all that belongs to the business of a gardener, but does not understand the management of horses and cattle. Address K. B., at Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man without children; understands gardening in all its branches; has got the best of reference. Address J. W., at Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A first-class gardener who thoroughly understands gardening in all its branches; satisfactory references as to capability, &c. Address GARDENER, Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED practical gardener, who can force fruits, flowers and vegetables to great perfection; is married, and can give the best City reference. Address L. G. S., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a Protestant man; has excellent City references as to character and capabilities. Call on Mr. JACKSON, No. 192 Fifth Avenue Hotel.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as waiter in a private family; understands his business perfectly; has the best of City reference from his last employer. Address L. G., No. 941 Broadway, corner of East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN a situation; is a thorough groom, driver, &c., and kitchen and lawn gardener, &c.; can give good reference. Call on or address GARDENER, No. 63 New Bowery, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man; understands his business thoroughly; is willing and obliging; has the best City reference. Address M. T., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY an experienced man in all its branches; should prefer laying out new grounds. Apply to Elting's seed-store, No. 201 Fulton-st., for J. K.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A young married Scotchman; one who perfectly understands the business in all its various branches. Address for two days T. W. C., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER, (married;) no children; only those gentlemen in want of a first-class gardener need apply. Address GEORGE, Box No. 205 *Times* Office, for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a Protestant young man; is a good servant, and has the best of City reference. Address a note for WILLIAM, Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man. Address A. M. W., Brooklyn Post-office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS BOOK-KEEPer a situation in a wholesale house; has many years' experience as bookkeeper and correspondent; best of City reference furnished. Address BOOK-KEEPER, Box No. 2,568 Post-office.

REAL ESTATE.—WANTED, A SITUATION in an office by a young man who has had some experience; salary no object. Address C., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

LIFE INSURANCE.

Wanted, by an established Life Insurance Company, experienced agents with good business abilities and prospects, to canvass New-York, Kings, Richmond, Queens and Westchester Counties, and the States of New-Jersey, Delaware and Maryland. Also, State, local and traveling agents. Compensation unsurpassed. Address Box No. 1,519 Post-office, New-York City.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD ADdress to canvass the City for a staple article; good chance offered to one having a large connection; best of references required. Address for three days C. Y., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, a Protestant woman as nurse and chambermaid; City references required. Apply from 9 to 1 to-day, Thursday, at No. 109 West 12th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS nurse and seamstress; must be well recommended for character, intelligence and temper. Apply at No. 2 Washington-place, east of the square.

WANTED—FOR A PRIVATE FAMILY, TWO servants—a cook and laundress; both must be competent and well recommended. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av., where the employer may be seen.

WANTED—EXCELLENT COOK, WASHER AND ironer for a gentleman's place; short distance in the country. Inquire at No. 44 West 39th-st., from 11 to 1 o'clock.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—STENCIL TOOL samples free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vt.

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Via Panama or Nicaragua,

Will dispatch their new and splendid steamships from New-York, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.

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MARCH 5, 1868—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with steamship NEBRASKA.

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These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
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No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

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The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
COLORADO, NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

COLORADO (new)	WEDNESDAY	March 18
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MINNESOTA	WEDNESDAY	April 1

From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

THE NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.

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PENNSYLVANIA, HALL	SATURDAY	Mar. 7
FRANCE, GRACE	SATURDAY	Mar. 14
ERIN, FORBES	SATURDAY	Mar. 21

Cabin passage, $100, currency.

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Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.

Steerage tickets from Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Havre, $45 in currency.

For further particulars apply at the offices of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

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AUSTRALASIAN leaves	WEDNESDAY	Mar. 11
RUSSIA leaves	WEDNESDAY	Mar. 18
SIBERIA leaves	WEDNESDAY	Mar. 25
JAVA leaves	WEDNESDAY	April 1
CHINA leaves	WEDNESDAY	April 8

Chief cabin passage	$150
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TO PARIS.	
Chief cabin passage	165

Payable in gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.

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For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY

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RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin	$80 Gold.
Steerage	$25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.

E. CUNARD.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.

Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.

IOWA, HEDDERWICK, SATURDAY, Feb. 29.
HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, March 7.
EUROPA, CRAIG, SATURDAY, March 14.

From Pier No. 20 North River, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:

To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.

Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.

Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.

Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS.

To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL — CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON (via Halifax)	MONDAY	Feb. 24
CITY OF BOSTON	SATURDAY	Feb. 29
CITY OF ANTWERP	SATURDAY	Mar. 7
ETNA (via Halifax)	MONDAY	Mar. 9
CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY	Mar. 14

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
To London	105	To London	35
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

Passage by the Monday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $30, payable in currency.

Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.

ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Mar. 7.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, March 21.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, April 4.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, April 18.

The elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, March 7.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

NAPOLEON	LEMARIE	SATURDAY	Mar. 7
PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY	Mar. 21
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY	April 4
ST. LAURENT	BOCANDE	SATURDAY	April 18

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160 or $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165 or $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO MEXICO.

FOR SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

The elegant sidewheel steamship ALABAMA will sail as above from Pier No. 5 East River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 29, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4, North River.

MISSOURI, PALMER, via Nassau, Feb. 27.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, March 5.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, March 12.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE.
Comprising the first-class steamships

GEN. GRANT	Capt. J. B. HILDRETH
CRESCENT CITY	Capt. E. W. HOLMES
HERMAN	Capt. W. A. PENDLETON
GEN. MEADE	Capt. A. W. SAMPSON

The steamship
GENERAL GRANT,
Capt. J. B. HILDRETH,
Will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Feb. 29,
at 3 o'clock P. M.,
from Pier No. 12 North River.

Freight received at through rates for Mobile and Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations,

Apply to the agent,
SAMUEL STEVENS,
No. 43 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT — THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows:

GEORGE WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, Feb. 29.

For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., Agents, No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's sidewheel steamships

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. EATON, sails THURSDAY, Feb. 27.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, March 5.

From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.

For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE. Every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st. The favorite steamships LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, March 3, CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, March 10.

For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon of the 1st, 11th, and 21st of every month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then on Saturday preceding.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

Feb. 29—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.

Steamer March 21, 1868, connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco, April 14, for Japan and China.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA will sail on SATURDAY, Feb. 29, at 12 o'clock M. Freight received until Friday at 3 P. M.

For rates &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

To insure shipment, freight must be sent down early.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole freight agents P. M. S. S. Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to

CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

REGULAR LINE

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.
The favorite Steamship
TYBEE,
D. CAULKINS, Commander,

Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 29, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Galveston, direct.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodation, apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad, also goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavaca, and Brazos, without charge.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

EMPIRE LINE.
EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier No. 13 North River,
Punctually at 3 P. M.

The favorite side-wheel steamships

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Feb. 29.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 7.

For freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

BLACK STAR LINE—EVERY SATURDAY.

The first-class steamships

HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, leaves SATURDAY, Feb. 29
MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves SATURDAY, Mar. 7

At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 3 North River.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida.

FOR CHARLESTON, BEAUFORT, HILTON HEAD AND THE FLORIDA PORTS—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, FRIDAY, Feb. 28.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, FRIDAY, March 6.

from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, and by steamers to Florida ports.

Freight taken as low as by any other line.

WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE—Cabin passage, $15. Freight lower than by any other line. The A 1 fast and reliable steamship MATANZAS, J. RYDER, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Feb. 29, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Bills of lading signed for all points in the interior. Agents in Charleston forward all goods free of commission.

The SARAGOSSA will sail on the following SATURDAY.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads.

For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.

For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR FLORIDA PORTS, DIRECT.—THE first-class steamship FLAG, Capt. BAXTER, will positively sail for Fernandina on WEDNESDAY, March 4, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River. Through bills of lading given to Jacksonville and all points on the St. John's River. Freight and passage office, No. 174 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:

9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.

11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.

3 P. M. Express train for Riverhead.

4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.

5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M. and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.—GREAT BARGAINS—NOW ON hand, several new carriages on consignment that must be sold; several second-hand carriages, all styles, at great bargains. CALVIN WITTY'S carriage depot, No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—A LARGE STOCK ON hand all ready for setting up in buildings, which must be sold in the next thirty days, at any price, on account of rebuilding. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

MARBELIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

AUCTION SALES.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY ON NORFOLK AND 46TH-STS.

D. M. SEAMAN will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 27, 1868, at 12 M., at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

NORFOLK-ST.—The three-story brick front house, (with new and first-class store under,) and lot No. 33 Norfolk-st.; lot 25x100; house 25x48; gas and water throughout.

46TH-ST.—Two lots n. s., 250 feet east of 10th-av.

For maps, &c., apply to auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER

Will sell by auction on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, at 7½ o'clock, at the LEEDS ART GALLERIES, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner 12th-st.:

A MISCELLANEOUS COLLECTION OF FINE OIL-PAINTINGS, by celebrated American and foreign artists. Among many others will be found the names of

L. Job Vernert,	R. A. Blakelock,
C. P. Ream,	J. M. Culverhouse,
George Hall,	J. H. McCord, and others.

The above are now on exhibition day and evening till sale.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO.

FRIDAY, Feb. 28, at 10 A. M., at Central Salesroom, Willoughby, corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn:

A general assortment of good parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, fancy goods, velvet and other carpets, stoves, &c. Also four excellent rosewood pianos. Also, a complete set of fixtures for a butcher's shop. Also, a large quantity of French china, glassware, plated ware, &c.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE,
AUCTIONEER,
of the late firm of MINER & SOMERVILLE,
No. 39 Nassau-st. and
No. 82 5th-av.

By ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 62 Liberty-st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HOTEL FURNITURE.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE will sell by auction, on MONDAY, 2d of March, at 10½ o'clock, at the Verandah Hotel, corner of Houston and Crosby sts., the entire contents of the above hotel. By order of the assignees.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.

THIS DAY (Thursday,) Feb. 27, at 11½ o'clock A. M., on Pier No. 9 East River:

3,242 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
442 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo schooner *Maria*, from Palermo.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF PROPERTY on East Broadway, Broome and Pike streets.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Feb. 28, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of F. G. Rogers, Executor of James Rogers, deceased.

BROOME-ST.—The valuable lot with the two-story and attic brick building, No. 486, between Wooster and Laurens sts., leased until May 1, 1869, at $1,000. Lot 18.9x75.

EAST BROADWAY—Valuable three-story and attic brick building, No. 173 East Broadway, opposite Canal-st. Possession May 1, 1868. Lot 26x100.

PIKE-ST.—Valuable two-story and attic brick building, No. 52 Pike-st., between Madison and Monroe sts. Possession May 1, 1868. Lot 24x86.

Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., N.Y.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE CENTRAL PARK AND Harlem lots at auction.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Feb. 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

9TH-AV.—Three lots on the southeast corner 76th-st. and 9th-av., one block from Central Park. Each 25 by 100.

64TH-ST.—Three lots, south side, 150 feet east of Madison-av. Each 25 by 100.5.

AVENUE A.—Two lots east side, fifty feet north of 75th-st. Each 25 by 80.

129TH AND 130TH STS.—Two lots north side of 129th-st., 175 feet east of 7th-av., extending through to and fronting on 130th-st. Each 25 by 99.11.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, Auctioneer—Office No. 170 Chatham-square.

MORTGAGE SALE OF THE ENTIRE furniture contained in the Sandford House, at Nos. 22, 24 and 26 14th-st., west of Union-square, commencing on SATURDAY, 29th inst., at 10½ o'clock. There are 87 bedrooms elegantly furnished, viz.: Rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, best hair mattresses, feather beds, pillows and bolsters, marble-top bureaus, etegeres and washstands, marble-top tables, about 40 extension tables in mahogany, oak and walnut, fine lace curtains, velvet and Brussels carpets, oil-cloths; also, parlor suits in brocatelle and reps, large French plate pier and oval mirrors, dining-room furniture, &c., &c. Catalogues at sale.

R. M. LUSH, Atty. for Mortgagee.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON 64TH, 119TH AND 120TH STS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

64TH-ST.—6 lots north side, 100 feet east of 11th-av.; each 25x100.5.

119TH-ST.—3 lots north side, 125 feet west of 8th-av.; each 25x100.

120TH-ST.—4 lots south side, 100 feet west of 8th-av.; each 25x100.

THE AUCTION SALE OF 187 BROOKLYN city lots, advertised to take place this day, by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., has been postponed sixty days.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT on the 7th day of March, 1868, at 11 o'clock, at the auction rooms of J. Bogart, Esq., corner of Frankfort and William sts., in the City of New-York, I will cause to be sold at public auction the following goods, being part of the assets of Louisa Hirschberg, bankrupt, in bankruptcy: A large assortment of fancy goods, consisting of ladies' and gentlemen's underclothing, stockings, socks, handkerchiefs, neckties, gloves, &c., children's clothing, linen and toys, all sorts of fancy and plain buttons and trimmings, a variety of ladies' work-boxes and satchels, silks, ribbons and velvets; also, a variety of corsets, cuffs, combs and brushes, together with store-fixtures, gas-fixtures, show-cases, &c., &c.

DANIEL MARX, Assignee.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—A stock of staple and fancy dry goods, being the stock of Louis Glaser, will be sold at the auction room of Wm. Topping & Co., No. 132 Church-st., on TUESDAY, March 10, by order of JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.—Large stock of new and second-hand harness, saddles, bridles, collars, military clothing, wool and rubber blankets, wagon and horse covers, tarpaulins and grain bags, tents of all kinds complete, wedge-wall and hospital awnings and wagon covers made to order; officers' McClellan and artillery saddles $8 to $18; bridles $1 25 to $3.

PITKIN & CO.,
No. 5 Park-place.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October 20, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, June twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, August 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867. dec26-lawtomar25

AUCTION SALES.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!
PUBLISHERS' SALE,
THURSDAY, FEB. 27, AT 1½ O'CLOCK,
BY H. D. MINER & BARKER,
AUCTIONEERS, NO. 37 NASSAU-ST., OPPOSITE THE POST-OFFICE.
BOOKS NOW ON EXHIBITION.
CATALOGUES READY.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

Will sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 26th, 27th and 28th inst., at 10½ o'clock each day, at the well-known

"BERRIAN WAREROOMS,"

601 Broadway, nearly opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, THE LARGE AND VALUABLE STOCK OF HOUSE-FURNISHING ARTICLES, in which will be found every article used by families in housekeeping. This is the most complete stock ever offered for sale by public auction in this City. Catalogues on morning of sale.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE DWELLING-HOUSES ON WILLIS-AV., NORTH NEW-YORK, AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Feb. 28, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

WILLIS-AV.—The five three-story brick houses and lots on east side of Willis-av., 50 feet south of 143d-st., each house 20x40; lot 20x100.

WILLIS-AV.—The four four-story brick houses and lots on east side of Willis-av., 50 feet south of 140th-st., each house 25x40; lots 25x100.

The above are very near Harlem Bridge; communication by steamboat and railroad.

Maps, &c., at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

W. W. BACKUS, Auctioneer.

THREE NEW BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSES ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS AT AUCTION.—W. W. BACKUS will sell ON THE PREMISES on THURSDAY, Feb. 27, at 12 o'clock, three new brown-stone front houses in State-st., south side, between Clinton and Court sts., commencing 104 feet west of Court-st. These houses are built by days' work in the most substantial manner, the walls being twelve inches to the roof, and contain all the modern improvements. They are in a first-class neighborhood, convenient to Wall-st., South and Fulton Ferries, and will be open for inspection until day of sale. Title perfect. Terms easy, and will be made known at time of sale. For maps and particulars apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 371 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF A FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE RESIDENCE ON LEXINGTON-AV.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Executors:

LEXINGTON-AV.—The elegant first-class house and lot known as No. 269 Lexington-av., between 37th and 38th sts., on the crown of Murray Hill, said to be the highest point but one in the City. The house has been built about 7 years, is four stories, with a high stoop and basement, and the fourth story is finished as a picture gallery, with the proper fixtures. The house has all the modern improvements, and solid rosewood doors in the parlors. Lot 24.8x100.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT ON EAST 4TH-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, by order of the executors of L. M. Keeler, deceased:

EAST 4TH-ST.—The three-story brick house and lot situate on the southerly side of 4th-st., 262 feet 6 inches east of 2d-av., and known as No. 104 East 4th-st. Lot 18.9x96.2, more or less.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, CORNER OF 1ST-AV. AND 58TH-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of James Lozier, deceased:

1ST-AV.—The two lots of land, situate on the north-westerly corner of 1st-av. and 58th-st., each 25x80 feet. On the inside lot there is a two-story frame building.

EVERGREEN BLUFF MINING COMPANY,
No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT THE sale of shares advertised to take place this day, on account of assessment of $2 per share due Oct. 2, 1867, has been postponed to MONDAY, March 2, 1868, in order to give delinquent shareholders a final opportunity to redeem their shares.

By order of the Directors.

F. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

Salesroom No. 62 Liberty-st.—Offices No. 39 Nassau-st. and No. 82 5th-av.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE WILL SELL by auction on THIS DAY, Feb. 27, at 12 o'clock, at the bar, billiard saloon and restaurant, No. 689 Broadway, the lease, good-will, stock and fixtures of the above saloon.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF
ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, Feb. 28, for supplying, for the use of the United States army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn as follows, viz.:

500 barrels PORK—MESS OR PRIME MESS—of the new crop, Western packed, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels, with two iron hoops. Meat to be free from rust or stain, full weight, and thoroughly salted. Bidders will state when their pork was packed, and the brands; also, the kind of barrel.

The pork to be received at such inspection yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

5,000 pounds JAVA COFFEE, in original sacks inclosed in gunny bags.

50,000 pounds of clean, dry BROWN SUGAR, in barrels, to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and full head-lined.

Bids for Coffee and Sugar to be made duty paid.

15,000 pounds cut LOAF SUGAR, to be packed in strong well strapped boxes of 200 pounds each.

15,000 pounds of CRUSHED SUGAR, 10,000 pounds in boxes as above, and 5,000 pounds in well coopered barrels, full head-lined.

The stores are required for immediate delivery.

Samples of the coffee and sugars must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.

The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders, &c., same as stated in previous advertisements from this office.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

C. L. KILBURN,
Brevet Brigadier-General and A. C. G. S.

NAVAL SUPPLIES.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. NAVY,
No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1868.

Proposals, sealed and indorsed "PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES ADVERTISED," will be received at this office until 1 P. M. the 29th inst., for the following supplies, *which must be of the very best quality, delivered free of expense, at the New-York Navy-yard, and subject to the usual inspection thereat, viz.:*

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

One lever punch, for punching tallies, No. 3 size, "G. & C. Place's patent, to punch 1, 7-8, 6-8, 5-8, 4-8, 3-8 and 1-4 inch, per sample.

2,000 lbs. red lead, "dry;" 1,000 lbs. white lead in oil, (50-lb. kegs.)

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

One stick yellow pine, 42 feet long, 26 inches by 24 inches square at the butt and ¾ from the butt; 20 inches at the top end, square; clear of sap and all defects, and to be on a fair curve from the centre.

BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.

25 barrels of olive oil, per sample.

BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.

4,000 pairs of calf shoes, naval standard.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded, *which must conform with stipulations on the blank forms* to be had at this office, otherwise bids will *not be entertained.*

GEORGE PLUNKETT,
Paymaster U. S. Navy.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twentieth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, the 3d day of March, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the erection and completion of a new school-house on lots Nos. 118 to 124, on the south side of West 30th-st., near 6th-av., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 1.6 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

JAMES G. DIMOND,
JOHN HOLZDERBER,
PETER TRAINER,
DANIEL EARLY,
Board of Trustees Twentieth Ward.

Dated Feb. 7, 1868.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE,
OSWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 24, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned until the 30th of March, 1868, at noon, for making the repairs that may become necessary on the United States pier at Oswego, N. Y., up to Nov. 30, 1868; *all the materials* for said repairs being furnished *by the United States.*

The price must be stated at so much per 1,000 feet b. m. of the lumber, per pound of the iron and spike, and per cubic yard of stone which shall be used in making said repairs, and must cover all the expenses for tools, machinery, scows, &c., the tearing up and removing old work, and the completion of the repairs in a manner satisfactory to the Engineer in charge.

Bids must be in duplicate and guaranteed, upon forms which, with all the information in the possession of the undersigned, can be obtained by application, in person or by letter, to this office.

C. E. BLUNT,
Lieut. Col. of Engineers, Bvt. Col. U. S. A.

ASTROLOGY.

MADAME ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS Clairvoyant, tells the names and shows the likeness of future husband, brings together those long separated; lucky numbers. No. 144 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

CONKLIN, SPIRIT TEST MEDIUM, AT No. 544 Broadway, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock precisely. Extraordinary evidences of spirit presence, names of departed friends, and communications.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

THE STEAMERS
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,

Having been withdrawn for a few weeks in order to refit and renovate them, the line will be covered by the FAST AND WELL-KNOWN FREIGHT PROPELLERS, METIS AND DORIS, which will make their trips in the usual time.

GOODS WILL BE DELIVERED WITH PROMPTNESS AND DISPATCH.

H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Freight Agent.

FOR BOSTON VIA STONINGTON.

REOPENING OF THE STONINGTON ROUTE.
Commencing on MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.

The new and elegant sea-going steamers STONINGTON, Capt. WILL M. JONES, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, and the NARRAGANSETT, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., connecting with the Stonington and Providence, and the Boston and Providence Railroads.

These splendid steamers are unsurpassed for safety and comfort, and passengers will be landed in Boston in ample time for all the early trains.

For passage, or for freight at the lowest rates, apply on the Pier No. 33 North River.

SAMUEL DEVEAU, Agent.

D. S. BABCOCK, President of the Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD &c.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 4 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ROBERTO IL DIAVOLO.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT.
LA GRANGE-BRIGNOLI ITALIAN OPERA.

The company appearing at the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, on Monday evening, March 2, 1868.

TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) EVENING, Feb. 28,
Last appearance of the world-renowned German basso,
Herr JOSEPH HERRMANS,
Last appearance of the famous premiere danseuse,
Mlle. RITA SANGALLI,
when Meyerbeer's masterwork, in four acts,
ROBERTO IL DIAVOLO,
will be performed for the last time this season, with the following excellent cast:

Mme. Anna de la Grange	Alice
Miss Isabella McCulloch	Isabella
Signor Brignoli	Robert
Herr Joseph Herrmans	Bertram
Signor Lorini	Raimbaldo
Mlle. Sangalli	Helene

New and magnificent costumes and scenery, increased chorus and orchestra.

Musical Director and Conductor..........Sig. Nicolao

THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING,
"UN BALLO" IN BROOKLYN ACADEMY.
TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) AT 1 P. M.,
GRAND GALA FAREWELL MATINEE,
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA,
With its great cast.

Admission to Matinee, (all parts of the House,) One Dollar. No reserved seats.

Tickets for the Matinee (to avoid the rush at the door) can now be had at the box office of the Academy; Schirmer's, No. 701, and Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway. Seats for "Roberto" can now be secured at the regular ticket offices, as above.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

FAREWELL MATINEE.
Grand Farewell Matinee.
LA GRANGE-BRIGNOLI ITALIAN OPERA.
The company appearing in Philadelphia on Monday, March 2, 1868.
ON SATURDAY, FEB. 29, AT 1 P. M.,
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.
Last time this season.

Mme. Anna De La Grange, Miss McCulloch, Miss Adelaide Phillipps, Signors Brignoli, Orlandini, Sarti, Coletti, Nicolao.

In the ball-room scene Mlle. Rita Sangalli will dance a pas de deux.

Admission (no reserved seats) $1 to all parts of the house. Tickets can now be purchased, in order to avoid the rush at the doors, at box office of Academy; Schirmer's, No. 701, and Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND GALA FAREWELL NIGHT.
LA GRANGE-BRIGNOLI ITALIAN OPERA,
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, Feb. 27,
at 8 o'clock.
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA,

with Mme. Anna de la Grange, Miss McCulloch, Miss Adelaide Phillipps; Sigs. Brignoli, Orlandini, Sarti, Coletti, Nicolao.

In the ball-room scene Mlle. RITA SANGALLI, the Premiere Danseuse, will execute a pas de deux.

Seats can now be secured at the Brooklyn Academy and Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway, New-York.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

S. N. PIKE	Proprietor
L. F. HARRISON	Manager
MAX MARETZEK	Musical Director

THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, Feb. 27,
THIRD GRAND OPERA NIGHT.
Ricci's most successful comic opera
CRISPINO E LA COMARE,
with the following splendid cast:
MISS MINNIE HAUCK,
MISS A. RONCONI,
SIGNOR TESTA,
SIGNOR BELLINI,
SIGNOR ANTONUCCI, and
SIGNOR GIORGIO RONCONI.
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 28,
FOURTH GRAND OPERA NIGHT.
Petrella's highly comic opera,
CARNIVAL OF VENICE.
SATURDAY, Feb. 29,
GRAND GALA MATINEE.
With all the great artists.

Tickets $1, to all parts of the house. For sale at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Schubert's, No. 820 Broadway; Ticket office, No. 114 Broadway, and Pike's Opera House.

FRENCH THEATRE.

H. L. BATEMAN..........Lessee and Director.

Mr. Bateman has the honor to announce the
HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THIRD PERFORMANCE
of the
GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN,
which continues to receive on each representation the unqualified admiration of
FASHIONABLE and ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCES,
and is universally pronounced the most popular opera ever produced
IN AMERICA.
It will be repeated
THIS EVENING AT EIGHT O'CLOCK,
AND EVERY
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS,
and at the
MATINEE ON SATURDAY at 1 o'clock,
with the original cast as follows:

The Grand Duchess			Mlle. TOSTEE.
Fritz	M. GUFFROY	Gen. Boum	DUCHESNE
Prince Paul	LEDUC	Baron Puck	LAGRIFFOUL
Baron Grog	WALTER	Nepomuc	MONIER
Wanda			Mlle. DE FELCOURT.

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 29,
LES LIONNES PAUVRES.

Seats may be secured six representations in advance at the theatre, and Schirmer's, No. 701, and Peters', No. 200 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL.

L. F. HARRISON..........Director
NEW-YORK MENDELSSOHN UNION.
THIRD CONCERT THIS SEASON.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, Feb. 27, 1868,
with the following eminent artists:
Miss MARIA BRAINERD,
Miss ALIDA WOOD,
Miss ELLA J. MEYER,
Mr. W. J. HILL, Mr. GEO. C. DEYO,
Mr. LEOPOLD DE MEYER,
Mr. G. W. COLBY,
Mr. JOHN P. MORGAN, Mr. WM. TOBIAS.
Conductor..........Mr. G. F. BRISTOW
THEO. THOMAS' FULL ORCHESTRA, and
GRAND CHORUS of the MENDELSSOHN UNION.
The Cantata, by Von Bree, "ST. CECILIA'S DAY" will be performed entire.

STEINWAY HALL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 29, 1868, at 8 o'clock.
TESTIMONIAL CONCERT to Miss FANNIE LOOMIS,
assisted by the following eminent artists:
MRS. JENNIE KEMPTON,
MISS J. APPELLE,
SIGNOR ARDAVANI,
MR. J. N. PATTISON, MR. HERMAN TROST,
CAVALIERE PAOLO GIORZA.
Tickets $1.

STEINWAY HALL.

FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 28.
DU CHAILLU'S LAST LECTURE.
THE NEGRO TRIBES OF
EQUATORIAL AFRICA.
TYPES AND RACES OF MANKIND.

Tickets of admission $1; can be had at all the principal music stores and at the ticket office of the hall. Doors open at 7, lecture commences precisely at 8 o'clock.

IRVING HALL.

THIRD SOIREE OF CHAMBER MUSIC,
SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 29.
WILLIAM MASON, THEODORE THOMAS,
JOSEPH MOSENTHAL, GEORGE MATZKA,
FREDERICK BERGNER,
ASSISTED BY MR. S. B. MILLS.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES
AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of the Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1868, will be open to inspection and revision on and after MONDAY, Jan. 13, 1868, and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1868, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved, must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. The act of 1859 provides that "during the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such applications by made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oaths, or any of them; and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City."

JONATHAN W. ALLEN,
IRA G. MILLER,
JAMES M. RAYMOND,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the firm of WAHL BROTHERS & LIGHTHALL has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. CHRISTIAN WAHL, Jr., and LOUIS WAHL are to liquidate the business in Chicago, and JOHN A. LIGHTHALL is to liquidate the business in New-York.

(Signed,) CHRISTIAN WAHL, Jr.,
By Louis Wahl, his attorney.
LOUIS WAHL,
JOHN A. LIGHTHALL.

DATED FEB. 21, 1868.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of MABIE, TODD & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, EDWARD TODD retiring. The outstanding business will be settled by JOHN MABIE or EDWARD TODD, at their office, No. 180 Broadway.

JOHN MABIE,
EDWARD TODD,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1868. JOHN McGOVERN.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of MABIE, TODD & CO., and continue the manufacture and sale of Gold Pens, Pencil Cases, &c., at the old stand, No. 180 Broadway.

JOHN MABIE,
HENRY H. TODD,
JONATHAN SPRAGUE BARD,
JOHN McGOVERN.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1868.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of JOHN TAYLOR'S SONS was dissolved on the 10th of January, 1868, by the decease of JOSEPH B. TAYLOR. All persons having claims against the late firm will present the same at the office, No. 334 Greenwich-st., corner of Jay-st., New-York.

The undersigned will continue the brewing business under the name and style of JOHN TAYLOR'S SON.

WM. H. TAYLOR.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between us under the firm name of VAN RIPER & MARTIN is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

HENRY S. VAN RIPER,
JOHN B. MARTIN.

STAPLETON, Staten Island, Feb. 26, 1868.

J. B. MARTIN will continue the business, and is alone authorized to sign in liquidation.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL
IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.

D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.

Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM & VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

OPEN FROM SUNRISE TILL 10 P. M.
GREAT PLACE OF FAMILY RESORT.
DELIGHTED CROWDS!!! SPLENDID HIT!!!
BEST ATTRACTIONS IN NEW-YORK.
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, at 2½ and 7½ o'clock, the great
MORAL DRAMA,
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
MRS. G. C. HOWARD
in her popular, original and inimitable personation of
TOPSY.
MISS ELLA CHAPMAN.....as..........LITTLE EVA

Principal characters by Mrs. PRIOR, Mrs. FRANCE, Mr. LEVICK and Mr. MITCHELL.

Last days of VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S LIVING WILD ANIMALS.

THE LARGEST MENAGERIE IN AMERICA,
including
A WHITE ZEBRA, JUST ARRIVED.
Also,
LIVING GIRAFFE, TOM THUMB ELEPHANT,

Lions, Tigers, Camels, Leopards, Llamas, and every description of Wild Animals and Birds ever captured.

TWENTY LIVING HUMAN WONDERS,

consisting of Giants, Dwarfs, Albinos, Circassian Girls, Fat Baby, Female Esau, Mammoth Lady, &c.

300,000 CURIOSITIES.
ADMISSION TO THE WHOLE ONLY 30 CENTS; CHILDREN UNDER TEN HALF PRICE.

BANVARD'S—BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.

Second night of the beautiful drama called ROUND-HEADS AND CAVALIERS.

Juliet, Miss Mary Mitchell; Marston, J. W. Albaugh; Verney, D'Myron; Vermont, Welsh Edwards; Wilderpate, Miss Lulie Eldridge; Anthony, John Matthews.

SATURDAY—Benefit of J. W. Albaugh. MONDAY—The great tragic actress, Mrs. EMMA WALLER.

GRAY'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE

Will give a grand Concert at the Cooper Institute THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, FEB. 27.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents.

STEINWAY HALL.

MORNING AND EVENING
READINGS
FROM
SHAKESPEARE,
BY MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE.

T. B. PUGH has the honor to announce that
MRS. KEMBLE
will give a series of
FOUR READINGS
At STEINWAY HALL,
in the following order:

On MONDAY EVENING, March 2,
CORIOLANUS.
On TUESDAY EVENING, March 3,
MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.
On FRIDAY EVENING, March 6,
THE TEMPEST.
On SATURDAY MORNING, March 7,
KING LEAR.

The Evening Readings will commence precisely at 8 o'clock P. M. The Morning Reading at 3 o'clock P. M.

Admission to each Reading, $1.

Reserved seats, $1 50.

Tickets for the entire series, with reserved seats, $5.

The sale of tickets for the entire series will begin at Steinway Hall on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 27, at 9 o'clock A. M. Single tickets, for each reading, may be procured on FRIDAY, Feb. 28, and the following days.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

No more tickets will be sold than the actual number of seats in the body of the Hall. To avoid interruption, the audience are respectfully requested to be seated before the commencement of the Readings.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

Fourteenth-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........Director.
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY
Revival of the immensely popular
GREAT EQUINE COMEDY
replete with ludicrous incidents, introducing
TRAINED HORSES IN COMIC ROLES
as well as all the exciting scenes of
A REAL RACING EVENT,
entitled
THE JOCKEY CLUB RACES,
THE JOCKEY CLUB RACES,
PFAU! PFAU! PFAU! PFAU! PFAU!
THE GREAT RUSSIAN ATHLETE.
MISS LUCILLE WATSON,
MISS LUCILLE WATSON,
AND THE MAMMOTH CIRCUS TROUPE
IN ELEGANT AND DIVERSIFIED ACTS.

DODWORTH'S HALL.

THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Feb. 27, 1868,
HENRY S. SMITH
Will read an original poem, entitled "Two Wasted Lives." Tickets 50 cents each.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.

100 PERFORMERS.

Second public rehearsal for the Fourth Concert, FRIDAY, Feb. 28 1868, at 2½ o'clock P. M., at the Academy of Music. Symphony G minor, Mozart. Introduction to "Lohengrin." Wagner. Symphony, A major, Mendelssohn. Extra rehearsal tickets 50 cts. R. OGDEN DOREMUS, President. D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

MEETINGS.

THE EIGHTH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT of the Homeopathic Medical College of New-York will be held in the hall of the Historical Society, corner 11th-st. and 2d-av., on THURSDAY, Feb. 27, at 8 o'clock P. M. Valedictory address by Prof. S. R. Kirby, M. D. The public generally are invited to attend.

J. BEAKLEY, M. D., Dean.

THERE WILL BE A PUBLIC TEMPERANCE meeting held in the new Chapel of Howard Mission, No. 40 New Bowery, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. From sixteen to twenty reformed men from the Sunday morning breakfast will conduct the exercises.

W. C. VAN METER.

MUSICAL.

18 SECOND-HAND PIANOS OF VARIOUS makers for sale at low prices, by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway.

Pianos to rent.

WATERS' FIRST PREMIUM PIANOS, with iron frame, overstrung bass and Agraffe bridge; Melodeons, Parlor, Church and Cabinet Organs; the best manufactured, warranted for six years; 100 Pianos, Melodeons and Organs of six first-class makers, at low prices for cash, or one-fifth cash and the balance in monthly installments; for rent, and rent money applied if purchased. Second-hand instruments at great bargains. Illustrated catalogues mailed for three cents. Warerooms, No 481 Broadway, New-York.

HORACE WATERS & CO.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., Warerooms, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, manufacturers of the MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS, sixty styles, also the METROPOLITAN ORGANS, offer the largest assortment of instruments of this class in the country. Prices $75 or less, to $2,500 each.

Organs to rent.

PIANO-FORTES.—JENNYS & SON, NOS. 233 and 235 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., are now making and offer to the public the finest instrument manufactured in this City, and for less price. The "patent agraffe" treble is put in every class of piano without extra charge. Every instrument is fully warranted six years.

A LADY OF SUPERIOR ABILITY wishes a position as soprano in a good quartet choir, not having had much experience; would be willing to stay a short time for the sake of practice. Address E. G. M., Station F.

A LARGE AND WELL-SELECTED stock of new and second-hand grand, square and upright pianos to let, and sold on installments.

L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

EXTRA ROSEWOOD PIANO, PATRICK Leach; Concertina, Wheatstone, but little used. At SYPHER & CO.'S, No. 557 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,

No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

ELEGANT BUSINESS WRITING GUARANTEED.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, guarantee to remove all stiffness, cramping, or trembling from the worst hand, and enable every pupil to write with ease, elegance, rapidity and satisfaction.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.

The finest location, best building, most ample and beautiful grounds of any seminary in the State; double rooms, papered, carpeted and fully furnished; course of instruction thorough and complete; faculty full. To students preparing for college, for teachers, for business, this school affords unrivaled facilities. In the Departments of Music and Fine Arts no school in the country surpasses it. Spring term begins March 24. Send for circular.

ORREN PERKINS, Principal.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 129 5th-av., near 20th-st.

Classes formed daily for children and advanced pupils in singing, harmony, piano, harp, violin, and all other instruments and in playing concerted music; popular elementary, choral and conversation classes are also forming. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York.

The classes in drawing and painting are taught by Mr. W. F. De Haas.

REV. AND MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MISS WARREN'S

Day School for Children has removed to 4 West 9th-st.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies, combining a thorough and systematic education with home care and training. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, AT MAPLEWOOD, Pittsfield, Mass.—Widely known for its superior facilities and location. Commences its next session March 5. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

FEMALE INSTITUTE, BEDFORD, Westchester County, N. Y.—A family school, in charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON. Terms, $250 per year. For circulars apply to Principals.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—TERM opens April 6. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER.—A HIGHLY EDUCATED YOUNG man lately arrived from Paris, speaking fluently English, wishes to give private lessons in the French language. Address INSTRUCTION, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS A KNOWLEDGE of music, desires a situation as residing governess for young children; salary not so much an object as a good home; can give good references. Address R. C., Box No. 5,492 Post-office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—AT THE CHARITY BALL, A THREAD lace handkerchief, marked "M. T." A handsome reward will be given if it is returned to No. 344 2d-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY

THE CURTAIN RISES PRECISELY AT 7:30 AND THE ENTIRE PERFORMANCE TERMINATES AT 10:45 O'CLOCK.

SIXTH WEEK.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
HOUSES COMPLETELY CROWDED.
THURSDAY, Feb. 27, 1868,
will be presented an entirely
NEW FAIRY SPECTACULAR EXTRAVAGANZA,
in Prologue and four acts, by James Mortimer, entitled
THE WHITE FAWN,
in which will appear JARRETT & PALMER'S celebrated
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE.
The Piece produced at a cost of
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.
MAGNIFICENT SCENERY.
COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS.
INCREASED ORCHESTRA AND FULL CHORUS.
A CAST of rare excellence.
A GRAND BALLET of seventy finished artists.
PROLOGUE—THE KINGDOM OF BELLS.
Ending with the
BRIGHT REALMS OF THE DRAGON FLY.
AN ENCHANTING SCENE OF GORGEOUS
SPLENDOR, UNAPPROACHABLE IN
EXQUISITE BEAUTY AND FASCINATION.
A GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 1 o'clock. Seats secured six days in advance.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK

LAST NIGHTS
of the present series of Popular Plays, on account of
FORTHCOMING NOVELTIES.
LAST NIGHT—THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 27,
of Planche's charming comedy of
THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH.

Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. W. H. POPE, Miss KATE RANOE, and Miss ANNIE WARD.

To conclude with for the last time, J. W. Morton's new comedy of

WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.

Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. J. H. STODDARD, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. C. WILLIAMSON, Miss FANNY MORANT, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss MARY BARRETT, and Miss [illegible].

FRIDAY, Feb. 28—LAST NIGHT OF "OURS."

SATURDAY, Feb. 29—LAST NIGHT OF SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

It is respectfully announced that Mr. Lester Wallack's five-act drama of

ROSEDALE

has been for some weeks in preparation, and will be acted for the first time in three years on

MONDAY EVENING, March 2, 1868.

The drama will be produced with the utmost care—ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY has been painted, NEW and BEAUTIFUL EFFECTS will be introduced. The COSTUMES, UNIFORMS and APPOINTMENTS, also new; and the greatest pains will be taken to insure for this revival the same enthusiastic greeting that attended the original production of the play.

Doors open at 7½—Performance commences at 8.

WALLACK'S. EXTRA
ROSEDALE.
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 2.

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ROSEDALE.
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 2.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.

JAMES E. HAYES	Lessee.
GEORGE L. FOX	Stage Manager.
C. W. TAYLEURE	Business Manager.

Fourth and last week
OF THE SPLENDID ENGAGEMENT OF
Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL,
Supported by
Mr. J. W. COLLIER.
EVERY NIGHT (except Saturday night) and on SATURDAY AFTERNOON NEXT,
THE PEARL OF SAVOY;
OR, A MOTHER'S PRAYER.
MARIE..........Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL
SATURDAY NIGHT, Feb. 29,
last performance of
THE LITTLE BAREFOOT.
Miss Mitchell, Mr. Collier and G. L. Fox in casts.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 29, commencing 1½,
ONLY "PEARL OF SAVOY" MATINEE.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway. Admission 50 cents.

Instantaneous success of the beautiful and accomplished actress, MISS KATE REIGNOLDS, in Fulton and Maeder's sensational drama of

NOBODY'S DAUGHTER,

founded on Miss Braddon's novel.

GREAT GAMBLING SCENE, with its piquant local allusions and FARO, KENO and ROULETTE, vehemently redemanded by crowded audiences; as, indeed, have been all the principal scenes. A STAR CAST, embracing Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, G. C. Boniface, G. H. Clarke, Wm. Carleton and the author of the play.

MATINEE ON SATURDAY.

BARNEY WILLIAMS' BROADWAY THEATRE.

THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
CHANFRAU, CHANFRAU,
in De Walden's brilliant modern comedy of
SAM. SAM.
C. T. Parsloe, Jr., and De Walden and the Company.
SATURDAY, FIRST CHANFRAU AND SAM MATINEE.

BOWERY THEATRE.

ENGAGEMENT WITH THE POPULAR ACTOR
MR. J. M. MURDOCH.
THE NEW DRAMA IS NOW READY.

J. M. MURDOCH as REM THE ROMMANY. Miss FANNY THOMPSON, Charming Danseuse.

THE ROMMANY; or, FAITH, HOPE and CHARITY. BOLLOS, MARTIN, COLLINS.

New and Beautiful SCENERY. BRILLIANT TABLEAUX. APPROPRIATE MUSIC. GORGEOUS EFFECTS.

25TH WEEK.—UNION-SQUARE—THE PILGRIM.—Unparalleled success has attended this delightful entertainment. Crowded houses every day, both in the AFTERNOON at 2, and EVENING at 8. Music, painting, transformation scene. Only a short season longer.

GRAND BAL MASQUE

OF THE
"ARION,"
On THURSDAY, March 5,
at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Tickets, admitting one gentleman and lady, $10; extra ladies' tickets, $3.

To be had of the following members:
H. C. Grieffenhagen, No. 96 Reade-st.
Hanft Bros., No. 697 Broadway.
D. Hess, No. 49 Maiden-lane.
J. B. Keller, German Savings Bank, [illegible] East 14th-st.
E. Krollpfeiffer, No. 42 Pine-st.
Fr. Kuhne, No. 51 Broad-st.
Pu. Rein, Fifth-av. Hotel.
E. Sauer, No. 45 Exchange-place.
F. Spangenberg, No. 883 Broadway.
John Stadermann, No. 21 Howard-st.
Carl Triacca, No. 349 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
Boxes may be secured at:
Hanft Bros., No. 697 Broadway.
E. Krollpfeiffer, No. 42 Pine-st.

GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.

Song of the Letters, 40c.; Sword of My Father, 40c.; Tell Him, 40c.; Grande Valse, 50c.; Sabre Galop, 35c. For flute or violin, 15c., mailed. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery, and No. 1,125 Broadway, second door above 25th-st.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in unmarried life without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and are always safe and healthy. Office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st., and No. 317½ Bowery.

DR. GRINDLE'S MAGIC COMPOUND Invigorator permanently cures sexual debility, all others leave the system in a worse condition than before using. Victims of misplaced confidence call. Sufferers from Nervousness, Physical Incapacity, Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Syphilis, Gleet, or Strictures, may rely on the most honorable, scientific and confidential treatment. Sores and ulcers quickly healed, and the last vestige of disease eradicated from the system. Call on or address Dr. D. GRINDLE, No. 6 Amity-place, between Bleecker and Amity sts.

THE PRIVATE LYING-IN INSTITUTE, No. 6 Amity-place, between Bleecker and Amity sts. Dr. GRINDLE, Physician and Accoucher. Good rooms, board, nursing and attendance free. Immediate relief in all female complaints.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide on his special treatment of local, constitutional nervous diseases, stricture, fistula, piles, &c., $1 50.

A LADY PHYSICIAN, AT NO. 736 Broadway, cures radically nervous affections of the eye and ear, rheumatism, neuralgia, headache, dyspepsia, catarrh, constipation, colds, lung difficulties, &c. No malpractice.

DOCTOR AND MADAME ALLEN, NO. 119 GREENWICH-AV.—Ladies immediately relieved, from whatever cause, with safety guaranteed.

LADIES' SURE ASSISTANT IMMEDIATELY.—Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st., with or without medicines. Ladies can return same day.

YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD REGAINED by using Dr. Powers' Elixir, and unfortunates cured without mercury positively. Office, 191 Stanton-st.

RELIEF TO LADIES, WHATEVER CAUSE, BY Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st. [illegible] immediately. Confidential.

DR. POWERS, NO. 191 STANTON-ST., CURES certain diseases sure; nervous debility sure; female troubles sure.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED, WITHOUT MERCURY, by Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st. Invigorating pills for impaired manhood.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in less time than any other physician. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages for 25c.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; will also purify the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; always relief and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, [illegible] pages, gratis.

WASHINGTON.

Continued from First Page.

he is present in Court to answer regarding the offence charged. It appears to me, however, that this is not the question that is immediately before me as the examining magistrate, but rather a question to be considered by the Judge who shall entertain the application for a writ of *habeas corpus*. The question for me to determine, as examining magistrate, is what disposition shall be made of the case.

Mr. COX—Certainly.

Mr. MERRICK—I was going to say to your Honor, if you allow me a single moment, that if the view expressed by the other side be correct, then Gen. THOMAS being before your Honor, and they having applied for a continuance till to-morrow, your Honor must make some disposition of the prisoner in the meantime. When that is done, I can present my petition to the Criminal Court. If your Honor discharges him, the case is at an end, and you must either discharge or commit.

The Chief Justice—With my knowledge of Gen. THOMAS' character, and especially after the avowal of Counsel that they have full confidence in him, I should not hold him for a moment.

Mr. MERRICK—Then he is discharged?

The Chief Justice—Yes, sir; he is discharged under the intimations here as far as any personal appearance is concerned. The case may be continued, and if Mr. THOMAS is arrested it will be hereafter. I shall not hold him to personal imprisonment when my own confidence in his character corroborates what is said by the prosecution, and especially when they do not desire it.

Mr. COX—It only remains for us to move that he be discharged.

Mr. CARPENTER—He is discharged.

The Chief Justice—Very well, Mr. COX; I will hear you on the motion that he be finally discharged.

Mr. RIDDLE—I understood your Honor to have continued the case.

The Chief Justice—No; I have not finally acted on that motion yet. I am ready to hear what anything Counsel may have to say on the motion to discharge the defendant.

Mr. MERRICK—We have made the motion: we have nothing further to say.

Mr. CARPENTER—If the Court will pardon a single suggestion on this motion, I take it that the arrest of a defendant charged with the commission of a crime, is merely a means of enabling the Judge or Court to exercise his, or its, jurisdiction in the investigation as to the charges made against the defendant. If the prosecution are satisfied from the character of the defendant that he will not depart, in other words, run away, which nobody would expect or suspect in Gen. THOMAS, it would be a useless and indeed an oppressive exercise of power to require him to give bail. It might be inconvenient to Gen. THOMAS to give bail, and if the Court was satisfied that it was unnecessary, and the prosecuting counsels were equally well satisfied and, therefore, did not ask it, I repeat that it seems to me that it would be a mere matter of oppression for the Judge in the exercise of his discretion, to compel him to give bail or to go to jail. This, it seems to me, has nothing to do with the right of the Judge to proceed with the matter which is before him. The investigation into the foundation of this complaint, into the truth of the charges made, and into the facts are matters of law. Whether they constitute a crime still remains, and that jurisdiction would be exercised. However, if at any subsequent time it became necessary in the progress of the hearing that the defendant should be required to give bail, such an order could be made; but for the present the order of the judge, it seems to me, should be that he be not required to give any further security. It is not asked, and from the character of the party your Honor says it is not necessary. Then to require it would be unjust in a legal sense, certainly, because your Honor cannot be driven to this alternative either to dismiss a case which should be investigated or commit what is palpably an injustice in the investigation.

Mr. MERRICK—I desire to make a single suggestion to your Honor.

The Chief Justice—It is unnecessary, Mr. MERRICK, for I have concluded to grant your motion. That the accused be discharged, and for these reasons: It is confessed here by the prosecution, or rather stated by the prosecution (and it is a truth which, under the circumstances of this case, we are all well advised of,) that Gen. THOMAS does not seek to evade the process of the law in any regard; that he is here, and will be here ready to answer to its demand when called upon. This I believe. It is now the Wednesday preceding the Monday when the Grand Jury convenes in this District—only four days before the tribunal charged with the presentment of all such offences, will be in session to hear this and all other cases. Under circumstances like these, what is my duty as an examining magistrate? Is it to hold this case from day to day for examination until the Grand Jury sits? or to dismiss it and let it abide the ordinary process of justice? It appears to me that my duty is to let this case take that course. There are no circumstances that can be developed in it, as it appears to me, that can settle anything before this mere inquiry-tribunal; and I cannot disguise from myself the fact that the subject that underlies the controversy here is passing the ordeal of the highest judicial tribunal of the country, and that in contrast with its gravity there, a preliminary examination here, which must terminate with the session of the Grand Jury, would take on the character of trifling, and I do not propose to be instrumental in instituting any such proceeding. Under the avowals made before me to-day, I think my duty as a magistrate is properly discharged in dismissing the case upon the motion of the counsel for the defendant, and shall do so. Gen. THOMAS, you can go hence.

As Gen. THOMAS left the court-room with his counsel several hundred persons in the street welcomed him with cheers. He accompanied his counsel to the office of Mr. JOSEPH H. BRADLEY, which is in the immediate vicinity of the Court-house.

NATIONAL AND STATE POLITICS.

Rhode Island.

The Democratic State Central Committee of Rhode Island has called a State Convention, to be held in Providence on the 11th of March next, to nominate a State ticket and appoint delegates to the New-York Convention. The call says:

"The alarming situation of national affairs calls for temperate as well as earnest consideration and action, and ought to impress upon the minds of all who desire to live under a well-ordered and constitutional Government, the necessity of adhering strictly to that fundamental law which constitutes alike the safety of the citizen and the Republic. Having crushed by force of arms a rebellion which aimed to dismember the nation, we are now called to the no less difficult task of repelling an attack, which, under color of law, would set at naught those great principles upon which its existence alone can rest. As the indomitable courage of the people has carried them successfully through the first great trial, we may with confidence believe that they will not waste the fruits of their hard-earned victory."

The Town Clerk of East Greenwich failed to return to the Assessors a list of the registered voters before the second Monday of January, as provided by statute, and consequently all that class of voters in the town, numbering about 150, are completely disfranchised for the year. Application has been made to the General Assembly for an act of "reconstruction." It is stated that the Town Clerk was ignorant of the law. The town was carried by the Democrats at the last election.

Maryland.

Annapolis letters of the 25th inst. to Baltimore papers says:

"There does not seem to be that enthusiasm, or rather unanimity, in favor of the prompt return or reindorsement of Mr. THOMAS as the choice of the representatives of the people of Maryland, which seemed to prevail upon the first announcement of his rejection by the Senate, and I opine that the probabilities are against his return. Gov. SWANN seems to be gaining ground as a prominent candidate. Of course the great difficulty in his case, and likely to prove a very great one, will be the question of satisfying the Eastern Shore people; but there is no doubt that some representatives from that section have intimated their willingness to support him in preference to Mr. CRISFIELD, and citizens of that section, not officials, are here advising such a course. In this connection it may be well to add that there are, among the staunchest friends of Gov. SWANN, gentlemen who insist upon the return of Mr. THOMAS as the first duty of the representatives of the people of the State which has been defrauded of equal representation in the United States Senate by his rejection."

Iowa.

The late colored State Convention adopted an address to the people of Iowa, in which it is said:

"Our demands are not excessive; we ask not for social equality with the white man, so often claimed by the shallow demagogue; for a law higher than human must forever govern social relations. We ask only that privilege which is now given to every white, native born or adopted, male citizen of our State—the privilege of the ballot box. We ask that the word 'white' be stricken from the Constitution of our State; that the organic law of our State shall give suffrage irrevocable guarantees that shall know of no distinction at the polls on account of color, and in this we simply ask that the two streams of loyal blood which it took to conquer one 'mad with treason,' shall not be separated at the ballot box; that he who can be trusted with an army musket which makes victory and protects the nation, shall also be intrusted with that boon of American liberty, the ballot, to express a preference for his rulers and his laws. We demand this as native-born citizens of the United States, and who have never known other allegiance than its authority and the laws of our State, and as those who have ever been true and loyal to our Government from its foundation to the present time, and who have never deserted its interest while even in the midst of treason and under subjection to its most violent enemies."

FIRE IN LIBERTY-STREET.—At 8 o'clock last evening a fire occurred in the basement of No. 75 Liberty-street, occupied by KING & PEARCEL, painters. The flames were extinguished before any material damage was done. The origin of the fire was deemed to be worthy of investigation, and the Fire Marshal was notified of its occurrence. No arrests, however, were made.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT GRANT CLUB.—A meeting of the Thirteenth Assembly District Grant Club was held at headquarters, corner of Eighth-avenue and Eighteenth-street, last evening. After the transaction of some routine business of no public interest the meeting adjourned.

TELEGRAMS.

Enthusiastic Meeting of Friends of America in London.

Comments of the British Press Upon the Change in the Ministry.

Italy to Negotiate a Treaty with Austria.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

Meeting of the Friends of the United States in London—Speeches of John Bright and Rev. Newman Hall.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 26—11 P. M.

A great meeting of the friends of the United States was held to night at St. James Hall. JOHN BRIGHT, M. P., presided. A number of prominent members of the Liberal Party were present on the platform.

In the course of the evening Mr. BRIGHT made a powerful speech, arousing the sympathy of the audience for the American people by eloquent allusions to their conduct in the war of rebellion.

Rev. NEWMAN HALL followed with an address, in which he presented with ability the American side of the *Alabama* controversy, and pressed his views with an earnestness and eloquence which carried the vast assemblage entirely with him.

The meeting was very enthusiastic, and broke up with repeated cheers for America.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Change in the Ministry—Comments of the British Press—Intended Resignation of Lord Chancellor Chelmsford.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 26.

The London *Times*, this morning commenting on the changes in the Cabinet, says Lord DERBY's resignation was a foregone conclusion; so also was the succession of Mr. DISRAELI, as no other man has an equal right to take the Tory lead. It thinks that Lord CHELMSFORD will retire, but that no other change is likely to be made. It sees no reason in the present circumstances why the Ministry should not be a permanent one.

The *Daily News* says it is possible that Lord CRANBOURNE may succeed Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE in the Indian Office, and that Lord STANLEY may be made a Peer, and represent the Government in the House of Lords.

The *Telegraph* has reason to believe that Sir H. CAIRNS will replace Lord CHELMSFORD as Lord Chancellor, and discussing the position of the new Premier, intimates that Mr. DISRAELI cannot expect the indulgence always shown and due to his veteran and revered predecessor.

The *Morning Standard* says the previous task of DISRAELI as Chancellor of the Exchequer was one of great difficulty, but he is best fitted by courage, tact, experience, and his close relations with Earl DERBY to succeed in the still more difficult task which has now devolved upon him.

The *Morning Post* declares that Mr. DISRAELI now becomes Prime Minister less on account of his own merit than because there is no one else so fit for the place.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 26—Evening.

In the High Court of Chancery this afternoon Lord CHELMSFORD announced his intention of resigning.

It is now certain that Sir HUGH CAIRNS, one of the Lord Justices of Appeal, will be his successor.

ITALY.

The United States Looked to to Favor Italian Unity—Intended Treaty with Austria.

FLORENCE, Wednesday, Feb. 26.

Some Italian journals are commenting on remarks alleged to have been made by Secretary SEWARD in regard to GARIBALDI; but think his words must have been incorrectly reported. They hope that the United States Government has not been secretly using GARIBALDI as an agent of dissension, and trust that America desires only the unity of Italy.

PARIS, Wednesday, Feb. 26.

The *Presse* to-day reports that the Italian Government is about to send Gen. NINO BIXIO to Vienna to negotiate a treaty with Austria.

The Dominion of Canada—The Surplus Silver Question—Customs Tariff.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Wednesday, Feb. 26.

The Cabinet Council held a meeting yesterday to discuss the silver question, but the result has not transpired.

There is a scheme before the Ottawa Board of Trade, which, it is expected, will effectually rid the country of foreign silver, and enable the Government to realize over $1,000,000 by the transaction.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, Feb. 26.

The Council Board of Trade, in order to recommend a general reduction of the Customs Tariff, is meeting representatives of the different branches of trade for the purpose of preparing a statement to lay before the Government of the Dominion.

TORONTO, Wednesday, Feb. 26.

Major HOLMES, formerly an officer in the Confederate army, died at the Rossin House to-day.

The railroad lines are still blocked with snow in every direction. No mails have been received here since Monday. It is expected the tracks will be cleared and travel resumed by to-morrow.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, Feb. 26.

Another severe shock of earthquake was experienced here about midnight last night, and was the most violent felt here of late years.

The municipal elections commenced here to-day and proceeded quietly. WORKMAN is over 600 ahead of BEAUDRY for mayoralty.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Feb. 26.

The Nova Scotia Legislature have adjourned to the 6th of August.

The Governor of Newfoundland, in his address to the Legislature, having intimated that the question of Confederation might come up for consideration, a large meeting was held at St. Johns, and resolutions passed deprecating the intention of the Government to introduce the subject. Subsequent action in the House showed that a majority of the members were unfavorable to any steps being taken in the matter of Confederation.

More Depredations by the Sioux Indians—Severe Weather on the Plains.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Feb. 26.

A letter from Fort Berthold, dated December 23, says the mail from St. Paul to Helena, Montana, *via* Forts Stevenson, Buford, and Benton, was partially destroyed by a band of Sioux Indians, near White Earth River, on the 19th, and the mail carriers were warned that, if they were again caught, they would be killed. The hostile Sioux encamped on the Yellow Stone River are endeavoring to induce the friendly tribes on the Little Missouri and Big Knife Rivers to join them in war on the whites; they have offered them three hundred horses to do so, and say, if they persist in refusing, they will force them into hostilities.

Another letter from Fort Berthold, dated Jan. 16, says that for two weeks previous the severest snow storm had prevailed in that region that had been known for ten years. At Fort Stevenson the troops have been obliged to burn a warehouse and all their lumber to prevent them from freezing. The cattle and mules were literally buried in the snow, and a large number had been frozen to death. The Indians in the neighborhood of Fort Berthold are in a starving condition, being obliged to eat their horses to sustain life.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The Mississippi Convention.

JACKSON, Miss., Wednesday, Feb. 26.

The Reconstruction Convention to-day was engaged upon its third tax ordinance. So far as adopted, it provides for the levy of a special tax of fifty per cent. on the amount of the State tax assessed upon real estate and personal property of the State for the year 1867, to be added to the State tax assessment rolls for that year; also, one-half of one per cent. on the value of the stock now on hand in each dry-goods, grocery or provision store, and stocks of goods or merchandise and all the moveable or personal property not herein otherwise provided for; also 50 cents on each bale of cotton now in the State. This was reduced from $1 after much discussion. These taxes are to be paid in Convention Warrants or United States Treasury notes, to be collected by the sheriffs and tax-collectors of the State. A clause for a Convention Treasurer was warmly supported by the extremests, but it was finally decided to allow the money to pass in the regular course through the State Treasury. Ten more sections to be adopted provide unimportant details.

The Louisiana Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Feb. 26.

The Reconstruction Convention to-day adopted articles 82 to 91 inclusive, with the amendments recommended by the Special Committee, without altering the special tenor.

The North Carolina Convention.

RALEIGH, N. C. Wednesday, Feb. 26.

The Reconstruction Convention to-day spent most of the session in personal explanations, and adjourned about 12 o'clock.

The South Carolina Convention.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Feb. 26.

The proceedings of the Convention to-day were unimportant.

The Georgia Convention.

ATLANTA, Ga., Wednesday, Feb. 26.

The Convention to-day adopted section 32 of the Bill of Rights. It allows exemption from execution of a homestead of the actual worth of $2,000, and of personal property to the value of $1,000 in specie, both to be valued at the time they are set apart, and instructs the Legislature to provide for the setting apart and valuation of the same.

A motion to adjourn *sine die* on the 7th of March was lost.

A resolution that mechanics and laborers shall have liens upon the property of employers for labor and material furnished prevailed.

The removal of the State Capitol to Atlanta was warmly discussed. It will come to a vote to-morrow. Adjourned.

The North Carolina State Republican Convention.

RALEIGH, N. C., Wednesday Feb. 26.

The State Republican Convention, to nominate candidates under the new Constitution, met here today in Tucker Hall. There was a large gathering of blacks at the Conventon. Ex-Gov. HOLDEN was nominated for Governor, Col. HEATON gets the nomination for Congress from the Newbern District.

Mr. HENDRICK, of Orange County, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That no person shall receive from this Convention a nomination on the State ticket who is disqualified from holding office, either by the reconstruction acts of Congress or by the 14th article of the Constitution of the United States, known as the Howard amendment.

Mr. HEDRICK urged the passage of the resolution, on the ground that reconstruction should be in the hands of those who did not need to be pardoned for participating in rebellion, and that the laws and Constitution of the United States were in force in North Carolina.

The friends of Mr. HOLDEN (who is disqualified under the laws for his prominent participation in the war) refused to entertain the resolution, and it was laid on the table.

Capt. LEE, the Holden candidate for Sheriff of Wake County, virtually moved to expel Mr. HEDRICK from the Convention for offering this resolution, but at the instance of Col. HEATON, the matter was dropped.

Republican State Convention—State Ticket Nominated.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Wednesday, Feb. 26.

The Republican State Convention met last night. The following State ticket was nominated and the nomination made unanimous: For Governor—HARRISON REID. Lieutenant-Governor—WM. H. GLEASON. Member of Congress—C. M. HAMILTON.

Six delegates were appointed to attend the Chicago Convention. A new State Executive Committee was elected and three Presidential Electors were nominated.

A Fenian Raid on British Columbia Contemplated—Property Reverting to the Crown.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Feb. 26.

A telegram received here from Victoria says it is reported that a Fenian Head Centre had arrived there, and that the Government is in receipt of dispatches from reliable parties in San Francisco announcing it to be the intention of the Fenians to make a raid on British Columbia. This news had caused considerable excitement, and Admiral HASTINGS has deemed it prudent to take immediate precautionary steps. The banking-houses are also active in securing themselves against the threatening danger.

The Supreme Court of British Columbia has decided that the property of ISAAC HUMPHREYS, an American citizen who died intestate at Victoria, must revert to the Crown, should there be no heirs of the same. The Chief Justice of the Court said the office of Consul was erected for commercial purposes only, and that no ministerial duties or privileges were attached to it. Consul FRANCIS appeared in behalf of the United States. The property in question is of considerable value.

More Incendiary Fires in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Wednesday, Feb. 26.

Notwithstanding that the Police Commissioners have appointed 100 special patrolmen, the incendiaries ply their trade in the very heart of the city with impunity. An attempt was made yesterday to fire the Western Transportation Company's freight-house. Early this morning the Empire Elevator was discovered on fire. Both buildings were saved by the timely application of water. About 4 o'clock this morning Carr's Melodeon, owned by GEORGE H. BRISBANE, was fired in the basement, and totally destroyed. The St. James Hall, adjoining, narrowly escaped destruction. The loss by the fire this morning is about $12,000, on which there was $4,000 insurance.

The California Legislature Indorses the President and the California Press Sustains Congress.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Wednesday, Feb. 26.

In the Legislature to-day the Assembly adopted resolutions approving of the action of President JOHNSON and censuring Congress for the course it has pursued.

The independent press of the coast generally support Congress.

A leading Democratic paper in this city calls on the President to declare martial law in the District of Columbia, and suspend all civil business, including Congress, until the people can speak.

The Springfield City Guard in favor of Congress.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Wednesday, Feb. 26.

The Springfield City Guard, voted unanimously to-night to tender their services to sustain Congress in the present crisis in national affairs.

Additions to the Union Pacific Railroad's Engineer Corps.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 26.

The following graduates of the Pennsylvania Polytechnic College have been added to the Engineer corps of the Union Pacific Railroad and ordered to [illegible] at Omaha without delay, with a view to the speedy location and construction of the difficult section of the road between Cheyenne and Salt Lake City: Messrs. James B. Maxwell, of Delaware; W. T. Schnieder, New-York; Wm. W. Harris, New-Jersey; Jas. F. McCabe, Maryland; Domingo Garcia, Cuba, and John B. Wilson, of Pennsylvania.

Republican Meeting at New-Haven—Speech of Gen. Sickles.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Wednesday, Feb. 26.

The Republican to-night held one of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings that has ever taken place in New-Haven. Hundreds of people were unable to enter the hall, and at least 3,000 persons were present. Gen. SICKLES made a speech, and was received with the utmost enthusiasm. Some disturbance was made by about 100 roughs, but it was soon quelled.

Republican Conventions at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 26.

Republican Conventions in the First, Second, Third and Fourth Congressional Districts met to-day and elected delegates to the National Convention.

In the Fourth Senatorial District Convention resolutions were passed congratulating the people on impeachment, and returning thanks to the House of Representatives for its action.

Work on the St. Louis Bridge Commenced—Kansas Legislature.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Feb. 26.

The foundation stone of the bridge to cross the Mississippi River at this point, was laid yesterday in presence of a large number of citizens.

The Lower House of the Legislature of Kansas yesterday passed the Senate bill allowing all persons to practice law without respect to color or sex.

Fatal Railway Accident in Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 26.

LEVI MORRIS, of the firm of TASKER & MORRIS, iron works, in this city, was instantly killed this morning by being run over on the Pennsylvania Railroad, below Rosemont. He fell from the train while it was in motion, and his headless remains were discovered by the engineer of the next train.

Wisconsin Republican State Convention—Gen. Grant for President.

MADISON, Wis., Wednesday, Feb. 26.

The Republican State Convention met to-day and nominated L. S. DIXON for Chief Justice, and BYRON PAINE, for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. Resolutions were adopted favoring Gen. GRANT for President.

The Pennsylvania Legislature Indorses Impeachment.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 26.

The Senate of Pennsylvania has passed a resolution indorsing the impeachment of Mr. JOHNSON. The resolution will probably be passed by the House also to-day.

Soldiers' Orphans.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 26.

A uniformed company of the children of the Soldiers' Orphan Union Home, at Deposit, Delaware County, visited the Capitol this morning, under the auspices of a number of New-York ladies, and went through their drill exercise before the Senate in the Senate Chamber; after which the Senate tendered the company a vote of thanks.

Fire at Indianapolis—Loss, $40,000.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Wednesday, Feb. 26.

The main building of the Madison pearl starch manufactory, in Madison, Ind., owned by Messrs. JOHNSON & CLEMENTS, was destroyed by fire this evening. Loss, $40,000; insured for $20,000.

Union Republican General Committee.

A meeting of the Union Republican General Committee was held at their rooms, corner of Broadway and Twenty-second-street, last evening, Mr. F. J. FITHIAN in the chair.

The Chairman stated that the object of the meeting was to take some action with reference to the impeachment of ANDREW JOHNSON. A committee of five, of which Mr. EDGAR KETCHUM was Chairman, was appointed to prepare resolutions, and submitted to the General Committee the following, which were adopted:

Resolved, That in view of the charges of corruption and malfeasance in office and high crimes and misdemeanors, which have been publicly made against ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, and especially of his recent usurpation, it is eminently proper to demand for the honor of the American people that those charges should be investigated by a tribunal of competent judges.

Resolved, That we approve of the action of the House of Representatives of the United States in impeaching ANDREW JOHNSON of high crimes and misdemeanors, and demand that he be required to answer before the Senate of the United States, to the end that if found guilty he may be removed from the high office, and the good name of the American people vindicated from the reproach of his offence.

Resolved, That we expect for ANDREW JOHNSON a speedy and impartial trial, and a judgment according to the law and evidence, without fear or favor, and we assure the august tribunal pronouncing that judgment the gratitude and reverence of the Union Republicans of New-York, and the faith of the American people.

Resolved, That the impeachment is a well established, constitutional and legal proceeding, beneficently provided by and coeval with the Government, and is not extraordinary or unjust, and we repudiate all attempts to characterize it as personal or revolutionary, and we denounce all those who counsel forcible resistance to its proceeding or judgment as enemies of their country and disturbers of its peace and good order.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, attested by the officers of this Committee, be transmitted to each of the Republican members of Congress.

The meeting then adjourned.

Singular Attempt to Commit Suicide.

Yesterday afternoon, about 2:30 o'clock, a man, apparently an American, about thirty years of age, and five feet eight inches in height, and respectably attired, was standing on the stoop of No. 82 Elizabeth-street, when he suddenly put a pistol to his breast, and, having fired, fell on the stoop seemingly dead. The event occurring at midnight in a densely-populated neighborhood, of course caused intense excitement, and attracted a large crowd around the fallen man. Officer MANIERRE, of the Fourteenth Precinct, hastening to the spot, found the man lying on the stoop, the pistol at his side as it had dropped from his relaxed grasp. The strangest phase of the occurrence then appeared, in the fact that not one of all the hundreds gathered about the man could identify him. It seemed that he had gone into a neighborhood where he was wholly unknown, to put an end to his life at mid-day, and in one of the most populous streets of the city. After an ineffectual but persistent endeavor to discover the name and residence of the wounded man the officer, seeing that he was still alive, procured a carriage and removed him to the City Hospital. Being received into that institution he was subjected to a medical examination, when it was found that the ball had penetrated the left lung, narrowly escaping the heart. The wound had produced a state of insensibility from the moment of infliction, but was pronounced by the surgeon to be not necessarily fatal, although exceedingly dangerous. At a late hour last evening he still remained in an insensible condition, and nothing had been found that could lead to his identification or give the motive for this most singular attempt at self-destruction.

Billiards.

Last evening Messrs. MICHAEL PHELAN and JOSEPH DION played at Montague Hall, Brooklyn, before a very large audience, chiefly composed of amateurs. The game was 500 points up, and in deference to the expressed wish of players generally the pushing shot was prohibited. The playing was very fine on both sides, DION confining himself chiefly to a "counting game," while PHELAN, as is his wont, aimed at difficult and surprising shots around the table. DION won by 246 shots. Owing to the prohibition of the push shot, there were no extremely large runs, the highest being 74 and 72, made by the winner. At the conclusion of the game, Messrs. PHELAN and DION repaired to the rooms of the Brooklyn Club with the view of giving a brief exhibition of their skill. To-night, in conjunction with MELVIN FOSTER, they will play at the Astor Billiard Rooms, the object being to give FOSTER practice for his championship match with McDEVITT, which is to be played in Chicago on the 8th of April.

Work for Poor Families.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your readers will hear with interest that hundreds of garments are already being distributed for making, among the poor widows and mothers near our Industrial schools, and hundreds of deserving poor are being helped by their own earnings, the garments afterward being sold again at reduced rates to the poor or given to shivering, half-clad children.

Yours, with respect,
C. L. BRACE, Secretary,
Children's Aid Society, No. 8 East Fourth-street.
FEB. 25, 1868.

The Temporal Power of the Pope.

Bishop BAYLEY, of the Catholic Diocese of Newark, N. J., has addressed a pastoral letter to the clergy and laity of the Diocese of Newark, inviting them officially to the observance of the *tridium*, or three days' devotion, proclaimed by the Pope in the Encyclical letter of Oct. 17, 1867. The object of this is to preserve the Pope in his spiritual and temporal power, in view of the dreadful condition of things in Italy and Russian Poland. He also writes at length upon the attitude and conduct of VICTOR EMMANUEL, the defeat of the Garibaldian movement, and the absence of any share or part in these matters on the part of the poorer classes in Italy, and their desire to return to their former allegiance; the devotion of the bishops and priests to the Pope, the probability that Italy, instead of getting possession of Rome, will have to give up Naples, Tuscany, and other parts of its territory obtained by fraud and held by violence, and the desire of the people to have Rome and its borders under the power of the Pope, and to have that city as the religious centre of the world. He also speaks of the deplorable condition of the Catholics in Russia and Poland, and declares "secret societies" to be the cause of the trouble in Italy, warning his people of them. In view of these circumstances, three days prior to next October are to be set aside for special services, which the Bishop thinks very appropriate. Masses are to be said for the repose of the souls of the Pontifical soldiers, on behalf of the Church, and for the preservation of the Pope.

NEW-JERSEY.

NEW MILITIA LAW.—Capt. WHEELAN introduced a bill into the House yesterday morning, for the organization of the National Guard of the State of New-Jersey, which provides that the active militia of the State shall be known by the above name, and shall consist of 60 Companies of Infantry, not more than two batteries, and not more than six Cavalry Companies, to be organized into brigades in number not more than three, and to be comprised in one division. The present organized, uniformed militia, including the Rifle Corps, will be included in the National Guard. The bill is in accordance with the views of the State Military Board.

AN INFERNAL MACHINE.—Two evenings since a passenger on the Bloomfield train, from Newark, discovered on the floor of the car, a small tin box, which on inspection proved to be doubled cased and containing an ounce of powder. Three fuses, already capped were fixed in the centre of the box, and had any person trod on it it would have exploded, causing, no doubt, fearful consequences. The matter is placed in the hands of the Police.

THE IMPEACHMENT EXCITEMENT.—The Jackson Association of Newark, met on Tuesday evening to take some action in regard to the Impeachment of the President. After a discussion, not confined to the members only, but extended to the Democrats generally, a committee of five was appointed to draw up resolutions expressive of the sense of the Democracy, to report at a subsequent meeting.

FIRE IN A SCHOOL BUILDING.—About 7 o'clock on Tuesday evening a fire was discovered in the High School Building, corner of Washington and Linden streets, Newark. It was quickly extinguished through the promptness of the Fire Department. The cause was overheating of the wood around the flues which were not in good order. Damage about $150.

THE NEW-YORK AND BULL'S FERRY RAILROAD.—The supplement to the New-York and Bull's Ferry Railroad Company, authorizing its extension to the New-York State Line, was brought up for its third reading in the Senate yesterday morning. After an animated discussion, it passed; votes being 16 to 3.

THE NEWARK POLICE BILL.—The bill placing the whole of the police force in the hands of a Commission was lost in the Senate yesterday by 6 yeas to 13 nays, five Democrats voting against the bill.

ANOTHER KEROSENE EXPLOSION.—An alarm of fire was given at half-past 8 o'clock last evening, which was ascertained to have been caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp in the dwelling No. 256 West Houston-street. The building was not damaged. Mrs. HAYS, the occupant, who was near the lamp at the moment of the explosion, was severely, but it is thought not dangerously, burned about the head and shoulders.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 26—11:15 A. M.

Consols for Money	93 @93⅛
Consols for Account	93 @93⅛
United States Five-twenty Bonds	71⅛@71¼
Illinois Central	88
Eries	44¼
Atlantic and Great Western	41¼

The stock market is very quiet.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Feb. 26—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The Cotton market opens quiet and steady at the closing quotations of last evening, viz:

Middling Uplands	9⅜d.
Middling Orleans	9⅝d.

The sales of the day are not likely to exceed 10,000 bales. The Manchester market is quiet, and prices for goods and yarns unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is unchanged. Corn 42s. 6d. for Mixed Western. Wheat, 16s. 2d. ℘ cental for California White, and 14s. 6d. ℘ cental for No. 2 Red Western. Barley, 5s. 6d. ℘ bushel. Oats, 3s. 10d. ℘ bushel. Peas, 46s. ℘ 504 lbs. Flour, 37s. 6d. ℘ bb. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—The Provision market is quiet. Beef, 112s. 6d. ℘ bbl. for extra Prime Mess. Pork, 71s. ℘ bbl. for new. Lard, 58s. ℘ cwt. Cheese, 52s. ℘ cwt. for the best grades of fine. Bacon, 40s. 9d. ℘ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE.—Sugar firmer at 24s. 6d. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Resin, 7s. 9d. for Common North Carolina; 11s. for pale. Turpentine, 34s. 6d. ℘ cwt. Tallow, 42s. 9d. ℘ cwt. Petroleum firm at 1s. 2½d. for Refined.

OILS—£110 for Sperm; £36 for Whale; £36 10s. for Linseed; Linseed Cakes, £10 10s. ℘ ton for thin oblong for feeding.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 26—1:20 P. M.

Consols are firmer and higher, and are now quoted at 93⅛@93¼ for both money and the account.

American Securities are quiet and steady, with the exception of Eries, which are somewhat firmer at 41½.

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, Feb. 26.

United States Bonds are quiet at 75¾ for the old issue.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Feb. 26—1:20 P. M.

COTTON—The market is dull and easier, and prices have fallen off ⅛d. since the opening. The quotations at this hour are as follows:

Middling Uplands	9¼d.
Middling Orleans	9½d.

There has been quite a large business doing in Cotton, to arrive, at 9¼d. for Middling Uplands.

Breadstuffs are quiet.

PROVISIONS—Lard is excited, and prices have advanced fully 2s. ℘ cwt. since the opening. The last sales were at 60s. Bacon is also firmer and higher at 41s. 6d. for Cumberland Cut. Other articles are without quotable change.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 26—5 P. M.

Consols closed at 93⅛ for money and account.

American Securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-twenty Bonds	71⅝
Illinois Central Railway Shares	88
Erie Railway Shares	44¼

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, Feb. 26—5 P. M.

United States bonds closed strong at 75¾.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Feb. 26—5 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed unchanged at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands, in port	9¼d.
Middling Uplands, to arrive	9⅛d.@9¼d.
Middling Orleans	9½d.

The sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn has declined to 42s. 3d. ℘ quarter for Mixed Western. Wheat steady, at 16s. 2d. for California White, and 14s. 5d. for No. 2 Red Western. Barley, Oats and Peas unchanged.

PROVISIONS—The market closed unchanged in tone and quotations.

PRODUCE—The Sugar market is buoyant at 24s. 6d. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Other quotations unchanged.

ANTWERP, Wednesday, Feb. 26—5 P. M.

PETROLEUM—The market is lower, but closed firm at the decline; Standard White, 44 francs 50 centimes.

Domestic Markets.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Feb. 26.

FLOUR firm and unchanged. WHEAT quiet at $2 for No. 1; No. 2 is weak; sellers demand $1 95½. CORN very quiet at 82½c. OATS in fair demand at a decline of ½c.@¾c., closing quiet at 56c. RYE in fair demand at $1 56@$1 59. BARLEY steady at $2 06@$2 08; Rejected, $1 83; sample lots, $1 90@$2 02½. PORK quiet: Mess Pork, $24, cash and for March. LARD, 14½c.@15c. for poor Country; 15½c.@16c. for good do., and 14½c.@16c. for City. CUMBERLAND MIDDLES, 12c., loose. SHOULDERS and HAMS quiet and unchanged. DRESSED HOGS—The offerings are very light and the business is small; light, $9 50@$10; heavy, $10 25@$10 60. LIVE HOGS dull and easy at yesterday's decline; medium, $7 75; good to strictly choice, $8 40@$8 75. BEEF CATTLE quiet; good to choice Shipping Beeves, $7 75@$8 37½. RECEIPTS TO-DAY—4,800 bbls. Flour, 8,500 bushels Wheat, 41,000 bushels Corn, 5,500 bushels Oats, 1,000 Dressed Hogs, 4,500 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 1,300 bushels Oats, 2,200 Live Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Feb. 26.

TOBACCO steady and unchanged. COTTON—There was only a small business; Middling, 18c. FLOUR less active and unchanged. WHEAT—Lower grades are better; Winter Red, $2 55@$2 65; Winter White, $2 65@$2 70. CORN dull and lower; Mixed Yellow, 79c.@82c.; White, 83c.@85c. OATS dull and easier at 66c.@70c. BARLEY—Nothing done. RYE unchanged. PROVISIONS stiff. MESS PORK sold at $24 50@$25. BACON buoyant; Clear Sides, 14½c.@15c; Clear Rib, 14c.; Shoulders, 13c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 16½c., loose. Sales of the week, 10,000 bbls. Pork, and 3,500,000 lbs. Bacon and Bulk Meats for present and future delivery. LARD—Only a small business; choice Tierce held at 15c. WHISKY held at 20c. RECEIPTS to-day—700 bbls. Flour, 3,200 sacks of Corn.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 26.

CLOVERSEED $8@$8 25. FLAXSEED $2 95. COTTON very quiet, at 23c.@23½c. PETROLEUM quiet and less doing; crude 16c., refined in bond 24c. on the spot. FLOUR inactive, only 600 bbls. sold of No. 1 Western; Extra Family at $10 50@$11 69; Pennsylvania and Ohio do., $11@$12 25. WHEAT steady, sales 2,000 bushels, Red at $2 50@$2 59; Amber $2 60. RYE lower, sales 1,000 bushels, Pennsylvania $1 72. CORN very quiet, New Yellow $1 18; Mixed Western $1 23. OATS steady at 80c.@81c. COFFEE firm, Rio 28c.@24c., currency. SUGAR steady. MOLASSES steady, a cargo New Crop Matanzas Molasses sold at 52c.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Feb. 26.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT quiet and unchanged. CORN firm and in fair demand at 82c.@83c. for Ear, and 83c.@84c. for Shelled. OATS firmer and higher at 67c. for No. 1. RYE unchanged. BARLEY quiet and unchanged. COTTON irregular; Middling held at 20½c.; 20c. was offered. PROVISIONS buoyant and higher. MESS PORK $24@$25 for Old and New. BULK MEATS active; sales 980,000 lbs. at 10c. for Shoulders. 12c. for Sides, 13c. for Clear Sides. BACON firm and demanded; Shoulders 11½c., Sides 13½c., Clear Rib 14½c., Clear Sides 14½c.@15c. LARD active and unsettled at 16c. asked, but little was offered. Gold 140⅝, buying.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Feb. 26.

COTTON quiet; Middlings, 21½c.; sales 3,000 bales; receipts, 4,863 bales; exports, 531 bales. STERLING, 154@158. NEW-YORK SIGHT EXCHANGE, ⅜ ℘ cent. discount. GOLD, 141⅛. SUGAR and MOLASSES firm and unchanged. FLOUR nominal. CORN firm at 95c.@96c. OATS, 82c. PORK firm at $26 50. BACON scarce; Shoulders, 13½c.; Clear Sides, 16c.@16½c. LARD firm; tierce, 15½c.@15½c.; keg, 16c. It has been raining hard all day, and the market is generally dull.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Feb. 26.

TOBACCO—Sales 135 hhds. at full rates, including Owen County and Cutting Leaf at $10 50@$18 25. FLOUR—Superfine, $8 25; A No. 1, $12. WHEAT, $2 50@$2 55. CORN dull at 70c. for Ear, and 78c. for Shelled. OATS, 67c.@68c. COTTON, 20c.@20½c. PORK nominal. BACON—Shoulders, 11½c.; Clear Sides, 15c.@15½c.; HAMS—Fancy, 17½c. LARD, 15½c.@16c. Prime New-Orleans SUGAR, 15c. WHISKY nominal at 25c.@26c.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 26.

COTTON stronger, Middling, 22½c.@23c. FLOUR dull, only jobbing business. WHEAT dull and unchanged. CORN dull; White and Yellow at $1 15@$1 18. OATS firm at 78c.@81c. RYE dull and nominal. CLOVERSEED more active; Eastern sold at $8 12½@$8 37½; Western, $8. PROVISIONS very active and buoyant: Bulk Shoulders 10½c.; Sides, 12¾c.; Clear Rib, 13c., loose. LARD active at 16c.@16½c.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Feb. 26.

FLOUR dull and unchanged; sales, 500 bbls. WHEAT quiet and no sales. CORN unchanged; sales, 1,200 bushels No. 1 Indiana at $1 26, and 800 bushels Mixed Illinois at $1 25. OATS scarce and quiet. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS nominal. CORN MEAL, $2 75 ℘ cwt. MILL FEED unchanged—Shorts, $35; Shipstuffs, $40; Middlings, $46 ℘ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS unchanged.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Feb. 26.

There is no change to note in either FLOUR, WHEAT or other grains, and sales are confined to the local trade entirely. PROVISIONS have an upward tendency. Heavy MESS PORK $24 50@$25; Light, $23 50@$24. LARD, 16c.@16½c. DRESSED HOGS firm; sales at $10 50@$11. In other respects the market is unusually dull, there being no activity discernable.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, Feb. 26.

COTTON dull at 21½c.; receipts 1,400 bales; exports, 2,400 bales. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $7 50@$8 50. PORK firm at $26@$26 50. BACON active; Shoulders, 12½c.; Clear Sides, 15½c.@16c.; Bulk Shoulders scarce at 11c.; Sides scarce at 14½c.@15c. LARD, 15c.@16c.; CORN, 87½c.@90c. OATS, 85c.@90c.

TOLEDO, Wednesday, Feb. 26.

FLOUR quiet and nominal. WHEAT dull; Amber $2 65. CORN dull at 87c. bid, 87½ was asked. OATS dull, and held at 64c. RYE, quiet and nominal. RECEIPTS—600 bbls. Flour, 700 bushels Wheat, 11,600 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Feb. 26.

The SUGAR market is animated, but quotations are unaltered. EXCHANGE—On London, 9½@9¾ ℘ cent. premium; on United States, currency, 32@33 ℘ cent. discount. FLOUR, $12@$12 25 ℘ bbl. POTATOES, $4 ℘ bbl. BUTTER, 24c.@30c. ℘ lb.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Feb. 26.

FLOUR quiet; Extra $8 25, Superfine $7 50. WHEAT firm at $2 65@$2 75 for good Shipping. Legal Tenders, 71⅛.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 26.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 97; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 25¾; Reading Railroad, 46⅛; Pennsylvania Railroad, 55⅛. Gold, 141⅝.

[Advertisement.]

As a specific for Burns, Rheumatism, Frost Bites, Bruises, Sprains, Cuts, Swellings, &c., &c., DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR is without an equal. 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Deutschland	Feb. 27	New-York	Bremen.
Helvetia	Feb. 29	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Boston	Feb. 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Brittania	Feb. 29	New-York	Glasgow.
FOR HAVANA, NASSAU, SISAL AND ASPINWALL.			
Columbia	Feb. 27	New-York	Nassau & Havana.
Alabama	Feb. 29	New-York	Sisal.
Arizonia	Feb. 29	New-York	Aspinwall

Departure of Foreign Mails.

THURSDAY.

Mails for Havana and the West Indies, by the *Columbia*, close at the General Post-office at 2 P. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Bremen, by the *Deutschland*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:50 P. M.

FRIDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Portland, by the *Peruvian*, close at the General Post-office at 1:30 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	3 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

FEB. 26—*In steamship City of Boston, from Liverpool*—Mr. Singer, Miss Ella Singer, Miss Emma Singer, Mrs. Hartly, Philip Nicholas and wife, Mr. Hollister, J. C. Baurr, Fred. Clibber, John Hortore, E. Macdonald, Thomas Gell, Robert Towns, Robert Muller, J. Cameron, James Milne, J. W. Smith, Mr. Schlesinger, C. P. Marsden, James Frater, Arthur Martin, C. B. Keibeseb, Mr. Robertson, F. R. Martine, Mr. Brayley, Thomas Wright, A. Rosskamp, Manuel Swerez, P. Bload.

In steamship Mississippi, from Rio Janeiro, &c.—Mrs. Sarah Monroe, Mrs. Beatrice Mackay, child and servant, Mrs. Sarah D. Caldfield, Capt. John S. Wright, Jr., Capt. Jacob Barron, U. S. N., Fredk. Katz, A. G. Estrella, Capt. Henry Hartling, Joaquin Robiego, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Van Baas.

In steamship San Jacinto, from Savannah—Capt. W. F. Humphrey, G. F. Van Pelt, wife, children and nurse, A. Olair, James E. Williams, wife and servant, Miss Williams, Mrs. Redmond, M. Talbot, H. W. Coles, T. C. Shottock, Frank Keenan, L. Josephs, R. M. Cannington, D. P. Roger, Miss Doane, Miss Clayton, J. B. Frisbee, Joseph Clisby, J. M. Varian.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 38 | Sun sets..... 5 50 | Moon sets..... 9 58

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..10 24 | Gov. Island..11 13 | Hell Gate.....12 35

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26.

Cleared.

Steamships Britannia, (Br.,) Laird, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Euterpe, Sawyer, Key West and Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Key West, Rudolf, Charleston, Benner, Brown & Pinckney; Albemarle, Bourne, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Yazoo, Hodges, Norfolk, N. L. McCready & Co.; Manhattan, (Br.,) Williams, Liverpool, Williams & Guion.

Ships David Crockett, Burgess, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.; Euterpe, Leach, Callao, Fabbri & Chauncey.

Barks Azura, (Br.,) Snelling, Gibraltar & Genoa, Peniston & Co.; Teresina, (Ital.,) Canesi, Queenstown for orders, J. B. Phillips & Sons.

Brigs Dominion, (Br.,) White, St. John's, N. F., J. F. Whitney & Co.; Juliet, (Br.,) Aspler, Dublin, Geo. F. Bulley & Co.

Schooners A. A. Holton, Cook, Newbern, Thomas & Holmes; J. B. Myers, Elwood, Galveston, Tupper & Beattie; Laura Pride, Hassel, Barbados, Jones & Lough.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Boston, (Br.,) Roskell, Liverpool Feb. 12, via Queenstown 13th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Has had heavy westerly gales most of the passage. Feb. 18, lat. 47 39, lon. 36 51, passed a National steamer, bound E. Same date, lat. 47 12, lon. 38 25, steamship Bremen, hence for Bremen. Feb. 20, lat. 45 37, lon. 43, steamship City of Paris, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Mississippi, Slocum, Rio Janeiro Jan. 29, Bahia Feb. 2, Pernambuco 4th, Para 11th, Martinique 17th, and St. Thomas 19th, with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen.

Steamship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston Feb. 22, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co. Has had strong N. E. gales the entire passage. Feb. 23, at 12:30 P. M., lightship off Frying-pan Shoals bearing W. N. W., exchanged signals with steamship Emily B. Souder, hence for Charleston. 24th, at 6:45 A. M., 15 miles N. E. from Cape Lookout, exchanged signals with steamships San Salvador, hence for Savannah, and Gen. Meade, hence for New-Orleans.

Steamship Neptune, Baker, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Steamship Yazoo, Hodges, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamship San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steamship Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah Feb. 23, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Steamship Victor, Gates, New-Orleans Feb. 14, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steamer Doris, Almy, Bristol.

Steamer Galatea, Nye, Providence.

Bark C. A. Jones, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Oliver, Newcastle 77 ds., with mdse. to H. & F. W. Meyer. Came the southern passage, and had fine weather.

Bark Viyt, (Dutch,) Engelsmann, Trieste Dec. 1, with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Has had N. and N. W. gales the entire passage.

Brig J. Blenkhorn, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Blenkhorn, Messina 60 ds., with fruit to J. F. Whitney & Co. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 17. Off Bermuda experienced heavy variable gales, lost and split sails and washed away fore hatch-house. Sld. in co. with brig Alexander Nicholson, for New-York, and spoke her again Jan. 6, 8 ds. out.

Schr. Pioneer, Hallett, Mobile 20 ds., with cotton to S. W. Lewis & Co. Has been 7 ds. north of Hatteras, with strong N. E. gales.

Schr. Ann Elizabeth, Roberts, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. J. E. Simons, Young, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Benj. Strong, Brown, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Ira Bliss, Hudson, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Eva Belle, Jones, New-London, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Perine, Sheffield, Elizabethport, for Mystic.

Schr. Fannie, Stimpson, New-Haven.

Schr. J. Rusling, Davis, New-London.

Schr. Lucy Ames, Candage, Providence.

Schr. T. C. Lyman, Hall, New-Haven.

Schr. Silas Brainerd, Buell, New-Haven.

SANDY HOOK, Sunset—Nothing in sight bound in. Wind light N. E., cloudy.

Sailed.

Steamships Britannia, for Glasgow; Palmyra, for Liverpool; Key West, for Charleston; Albemarle, for Richmond.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 26—Arr. ship Sooloo, from Manila. Also arr. brig H. B. Emery, from Matanzas.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 26—Arr. bark Sitka, from Kennebunk, Me.; schr. Clara Montgomery, New-York; schr. Serene, Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 26—Arr. steamer Saratoga, from New-York for Norfolk; steamer Hatteras, from Richmond for New-York. The steamers Niagara, Virginia and Fairbanks, for New-York, are still here.

The water-boat reports the following vessels in the roads: E. P. Newcomb, P. L. Whiton, Finback, Benj. Wright, for Boston; Mary A. Taylor, Casco Lodge, for Tangier; Henry G. Smith, Hiawatha, for Baltimore; A. M. Lee, Moses Leonard, John H. Rapp, James H. Seguin, Abbie Cramer, T. White, for New-York; Marcus Chapman, Georgetown, Robert F. Stockett, T. Sinnicks, Mary A. Fisher, E. C. Wright, for Portland; Ontario, for Philadelphia; S. L. Foster, for Rockport.

HOLMES' HOLE, Feb. 24—Arr. schr. Ida Bella, Wilmington, N. C., for Boston. Spoke on the 18th, lat. 37 12, lon. 74 47, schr. Mischief, of Nassau, for Porto Rico. Also arr. schr. Maria, Roxana, Wilmington, N. C., for Boston; Amy Knight, New-York, for Saugus; Old Chad, Portland, for Newport for orders; bark White Wing, (Br.,) for Portland.

25th, A. M.—Sld. schr. Old Chad. Wind N., cloudy.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 26—Arr. bark Ruby, from London; ship Screamer, from Liverpool.

Cld. steamer Fanny, for Baltimore; bark Delhi, for Liverpool.

Miscellaneous.

The steamer Galatea ran ashore on Hart Island Point this morning, on her passage from Providence, but came off at high water without damage, with the assistance of the steamtug Bianch Page.

The ship reported anchored close in the breakers off Long Branch proves to be the Dutch bark Viyt, from Trieste. The Coast Wrecking Company's steamer A. Winants, Capt. Quinn, was dispatched to her assistance yesterday, there being a gale of wind and a heavy sea at the time. Owing to the prompt assistance of the Coast Wrecking Company the vessel and cargo were saved, as the vessel was liable at any time to go ashore.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Feb. 26—The steamship Gulf Stream arrived here to-day from New-York.

At Martinique, Feb. 17, ship D. F. Wolfe of New-[illegible]

546 BROADWAY.
GRAND POPULAR MOVEMENT.
TO ERECT A
NATIONAL ASYLUM
FOR
DISABLED SOLDIERS
UPON THE
BATTLE FIELD OF GETTYSBURG.

The sale of tickets in aid of the Asylum Fund will close on the 27th of April next, at which time the distribution of awards will positively be made.

With a view of making an immediate return to those assisting the enterprise, a SERIES OF GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVALS have been arranged as follows:

AT
Irving Hall, New-York, March 7, 21 and 28.
Irving Hall, New-York, April 4 and 18.
Brooklyn, March 14.
Brooklyn, E. D., April 11.
AND AT
Horticultural Hall, Philadelphia, April 25.
On which latter occasion

A committee will be chosen by the audience to associate with the management in making the distribution of

$641,950 IN VALUABLE PRESENTS,
as follows:
$280,000 IN GREENBACKS,
THE FAMOUS YACHT HENRIETTA,
$286,950 IN DIAMONDS,
$25,000 IN VALUABLE BOOKS AND ALBUMS.
[For Schedule of Awards see descriptive circulars.]

The Distribution will commence on Monday, April 27, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Horticultural Hall, Philadelphia.

HOW TO OBTAIN TICKETS.

Orders may be sent to us in registered letters or post office orders, in sums from $1 to $25, at our risk. Larger amounts should be sent in drafts or by express, at the following CLUB RATES:

5 Tickets to one address	$4 50
10 Tickets to one address	9 00
20 Tickets to one address	17 50
40 Tickets to one address	35 00
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THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for March contains: D'ISRAELI, the English Minister; JOHN BRIGHT, the Reformer; Hon. TIMOTHY O. HOWE, U. S. S.; THOMAS ALLEN REED, the celebrated Shorthand Reporter; "JENNIE JUNE"—Mrs. J. C. Croly; CHARLES KEAN, the Tragedian; ELIZABETH BLACKWELL; A Woman's Manners; What and How shall a Man Preach; Literary Women; Seeing, not Believing; No Business! The Broad Way; PAUPERISM, its Cause and Cure, etc., with numerous portraits and illustrations. Only $3 a year, or 30 cents a number. Address S. R. WELLS, Editor, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

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30,000 FRANCS!!
($6,000 IN GOLD.)

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Organs to rent by the month.

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS No. 247, Feb. 26, 1868.
44, 69, 5, 54, 33, 10, 36, 13, 23, 17, 20, 27.
PADUCAH—CLASS No. 248, Feb. 26, 1868.
15, 38, 16, 62, 4, 74, 59, 5, 63, 61, 17, 9, 11.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 105, Feb. 26, 1868.
8, 45, 67, 20, 63, 73, 51, 24, 11, 26, 68, 44, 30.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 106, Feb. 26, 1868.
46, 64, 21, 51, 24, 62, 70, 22, 29, 34, 38, 37, 42, 58.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

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TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LET OR LEASE—The building No. 680 Broadway, lot 26.2x130, with alley in rear. The building is well arranged for letting, and is susceptible of easy alteration for any purpose. Also, the small store No. 1 Great Jones-st. [illegible]